FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

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Just received, a large lot of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS.

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The usual deductions made to the trade. Send in your orders and you shall have attention.

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A LARGE LOT of the very best Envelopes, Paper, &c. Also, A VARIETY of Miscellaneous Books, comprising Histories, Biographies, Travels, School Books, and Poetical Works.

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BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 1. 60*tf

Confederate Tax Notice.

ALL registered persons in the county of Randolph are required to come forward within 20 days from this date and make return to the Assessors of the District on gross sales, spirits distilled, and all other subjects of taxation during the quarter ending the 30th day of Sept'r last. Upon failing to do so, such persons will be subject to the penalty prescribed under the 6th section of the tax act. The Assessors of the District will turn over the lists to the Collector as they are taken, at the earliest practicable moment; and the tax payers are requested and required to pay the same forthwith, after the lists have been returned to the Collector.

Further Notice.

THE Assessor for the portion of the District lying on the East side of Deep River having completed the assessment of that portion of the District and returned his lists of assessments, the same will remain open for the inspection of all persons concerned, at my house, for the space of 15 days from this date, for persons desirous to appeal from the judgment of the Assessor to do so. J. B. TROY, Col. for Randolph Co.

Oct'r 28, 1863. 77*2t

NOTICE.

Pay your Confederate Tax for the year 1863!

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Taxes:

At Elizabeth Town, on Monday the 9th of Nov. next.
At Bryan Swamp, Tuesday 10th.
At Maysville, Wednesday 11th.
At White Oak, Thursday 12th.
At Beaverdam, Friday 13th.
At Mrs. Reaves's, Saturday 14th.
At Colly, Monday 16th.
At Kelly's Cove, Tuesday 17th.
At Westbrook's, Wednesday 18th.
At John K. Clark's, Thursday 19th.
At Kelly's Store, Friday 20th.

All persons must pay their Taxes within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be enforced without regard to persons.

The Assessors will attend at the same times and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on the matured crops, and on gross sales for the quarter ending the 1st of October 1863. J. A. ROBESON,
Tax Collector, Bladen county, N. C.
Oct. 2, 1863. 75*120N

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Neill McDugald, James J. McDugald, Ex'rs, vs. Henry Magnee.

Original Attachment and Levy made.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Magnee, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September Next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's Attachment.

Witness, John W. Baker, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D., 1862.

69*6tpd] JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF RELIEF.—We call attention to the communication in another column signed by nine of our most considerable farmers residing in the county, proposing an association to provide against suffering in the families of soldiers during the ensuing Winter. The movement is worthy of the active co-operation of every man in the county who can spare a bushel of corn or a pound of meat or a dollar of money. We know that a vast deal has been done by way of individual effort; but the occasion calls for a movement on a larger scale—a union of *all* men in the cause, which is not only the cause of humanity but of the country. We trust the farmers, millers, and indeed all classes in the county, will respond to the appeal. And doubtless citizens of the town will not be excluded from the proposed Association, notwithstanding the large scale on which their own town associations have acted.

TAX PAYING IN THIS COUNTY.—Confederate Tax collector Hardie informs us that he has collected in this town and county for the October tax alone, the sum of $106,506 93. And that he has collected all that is due with the exception of $26 11, of which all but $5 40 is due by persons who joined the army since the 1st of July. The prompt meeting of this high obligation to their country and themselves is worthy of the people of this county, who have shirked no duty imposed upon them by the war. Men and money they have given cheerfully and without stint. And as they have done heretofore, so they will do hereafter, till their liberties are achieved. That is the great object now to be accomplished. If we would save anything, we must triumph in this war; and to do that, we had better give all, than, by withholding any, lose all.

A TAX ON PROFITS.—On the 26th ult. we published the substance of a letter from an old friend on the currency, embracing his views of the best mode of restoring it to a sound state. In the course of it he proposed the repeal of the tithe law and the substitution of "a money tax of 12½, 15, 25, or even 33⅓ per cent. upon *all* profits." We suggested that it would be difficult to ascertain what are the profits of a farmer or planter; as to which he writes us that

"I did not intend to let the owner of land and negroes get off. If I sell 10,000 barrels of corn at $5, I receive $50,000

If I buy salt (this year the fact)	$3,500	
Iron,	500	
Blankets, hats, &c.	750	
		4,750
My *profits* are		$45,250

"And of this I am to pay $4,525 or $11,312 50, as the tax may be 10 or 25 per cent. It is not fair to charge me the tax upon my gross value, $50,000, as the salt, iron, &c. have already paid their taxes. This is no small matter in the case I suppose, but an important one in an economical point of view; for unless the tax is levied upon net income it will bear with excessive hardship upon that large class who barely support themselves and have nothing to sell, and will in the end drive them to emigrate. The tax in their case becomes an excessive poll tax—the most objectionable form it can assume.

"Congress ought to meet as soon as possible after the elections. Something may *now* be done to save our credit. Months hence may be too late.

"I am willing to have a heavy ad valorem tax on all property, and sponge off the present issue, and then a heavy income tax to keep up the credit of future issues, which should be in bonds rather than money."

So far satisfactory. But there still remains the difficulty, that only what a man *sells* is his *profit*. What he hoards is exempt from taxation, and hoarding corn and wheat and bacon is already an evil of terrible magnitude. It would be much better to tax what a man does *not* sell. We still think that if the tax in kind is repealed, there should be a tax in money upon *all productions*, (except the present exemptions in favor of the poor,) in lieu of a tax upon lands and negroes.

While on the subject we will add, that we would defer to the evident clamor that would arise from exempting from taxation the bonds proposed by Gov. Morehead to be issued. We feel no concern about it, except to make no provision that would excite dissatisfaction, and be treated by demagogues as creating a privileged class.

AGAINST THE TITHE LAW.—An old subscriber in Yadkin county writes us condemning the tithe law, as follows:—

"I notice in one of your last issues a card approving of the Tithing law. I don't know how it may be in that particular section, but I can assure you I have yet (if ever) to see the first man who does not condemn it with all his might. It is a most odious law. Its tendency will be to make the War unpopular with the masses, smells too strongly of monarchical principles, and finally to *perjure* a great portion of the people of the Confederate States. How is it possible for any man to tell how many Irish or Sweet Potatoes his family have grabbled, or how many beans and peas they have used since these articles were fit for use. If there are any of the late members of Congress who voted for that law, next week will show that unless they pledge themselves to its repeal they will have to give place to others."

There may be, and there doubtless are, defects in the tithe law, and many a man will have difficulties in determining what he ought to give in. But did our old friend ever see any tax law which was free from these defects and difficulties? If he did, we never have. The only way for an honest man to meet them, is to be sure that he pays *fully enough*. If he is in doubt, let him rather increase than reduce the amount he pays. No danger of perjury then, and no danger of feeling or exciting disaffection to the government or its great cause. We speak what we do know, for whenever we give in our tax lists, State or Confederate, we add something to what we know to be due, to cover anything that we may possibly overlook, and it is a great satisfaction, far exceeding the value of the amount we may thus lose to feel always that we have not unwittingly committed perjury, if a man can commit perjury unwittingly, as our correspondent seems to think. In giving in his tax lists, for tithes as for everything else, a man swears "to the best of his knowledge and belief."

But the simple matters for our correspondent and others to consider, are,—that we are engaged in the war: that we could not have kept out of it if we would, and cannot end it until our enemy is willing: that war entails expense: that in meeting that expense we have gone long enough—too long—on credit: that the only other mode of meeting it is by taxation: that it is better to be taxed a tenth, or even a fifth or a half, than to lose all by subjugation: that lands and slaves are not taxed, and therefore, and instead thereof, the tithe tax was laid: that it is not a heavier tax than would be laid upon lands and slaves if they were taxed: that self interest, not less than patriotism, prompts us to submit cheerfully to any form of taxation and any amount of tax that Congress may consider necessary to accomplish the great object of securing our independence and saving those nine-tenths of our property which we do not pay in taxes.

This strikes us as being the common sense view of the matter, the patriotic view of the matter, and indeed the selfish money-saving view of it. Not that we should blame the war, since there was and is no chance of avoiding the war. Not that we should be alarmed about perjury, of which no honest man is in the slightest danger; and not that we should complain that the system smells of monarchical principles, since no monarch except the Great Head of all nations originated the system.

HUNTING DESERTERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter from a volunteer in a South Carolina regiment says:

"Our Company (a South Carolina one) is stationed about eight miles above Greenville, and engaged in catching deserters. We have been up here some five weeks, and have arrested about one hundred conscripts and deserters. Let not South Carolinians talk about disloyalty in North Carolina. In the mountain districts of South Carolina they can find plenty to occupy their attention. But it is only among the ignorant people, who live in the backwoods along and among the mountains. In the interior of the mountain districts the people are as good and true as any in the Confederacy.

"We have some rare adventures in our deserter-hunting, especially with the women. They attack us sometimes with shovels, tongs, pokers, broom-sticks, and all manner of household and kitchen furniture. One furious old lady threatened to throw "hot 'lasses" on us from the pot in which she was boiling the juice of the "molassey corn," as they call the Sorgho Sucre up in the backwoods. If I had time I should be glad to give your readers an occasional sketch of our adventures. But the duties of a private here do not allow such a privilege."

BRAVE DESERTERS.—One day last week a party of twenty-five deserters from a North Carolina regiment passed through Louisa county, and on their way, broke in and robbed the tannery of Mr. Carpenter of about $3,000 worth of leather, which they carried along. Behind them they left a badly written note, which read as follows: "Don't think it was niggers that robbed you. It was twenty-five North Carolina deserters, and we are going home. We are well armed and all hell can't take us." The citizens of the county were too few in the neighborhood to raise a posse and attempt their capture. Such disgraces to humanity should be outlawed.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Is the Examiner really soft enough to suppose that these men were North Carolinians? To us it is perfectly plain that they belong to some other State—Virginia most probably—that they had been readers of the Examiner and found it was fashionable to slander North Carolina, and therefore falsely described themselves as from North Carolina.

But how differently "the citizens of the county" acted from those of Buncombe county in this State. A party of thirty-nine Virginia deserters passed through Asheville, well mounted and well armed. Twenty-five North Carolina Home Guard pursued, overtook, *surrounded*, and *captured* them, (that is, all but one, who happened to be away at the time.) So the case stands thus: 25 *reputed* North Carolinians robbed and frightened a whole Virginia county. 25 North Carolina citizens frightened and captured 38 armed Virginians. The North Carolinians are a terror to Virginia citizens and soldiers. The Virginia newspapers are great in abusing North Carolinians. Q. E. D.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—A medical gentleman of Petersburg, formerly of this State, says that for fifteen years past he has used the onion as a substitute for quinine in the case of ague and fever, and has never known it to fail. He says:

"When any person is taken with ague and fever, let them take an emetic, after its operation take an active mercurial, say 4 grains of calomel, 4 grains of blue mass, and one grain of ipecac made into two pills, to be taken at an interval of 2 hours. Then after its action eat the raw onion with salt, pepper and vinegar to suit the taste. I have tried it for the last 15 years. There is also a plant in the country, known among the non-professional as "bone set," that is almost as good for chills or ague as quinine."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I enclose you a receipt for making ink, which you may publish if you think proper. From long experience I know the receipt is good for making good ink, when made according to direction.

INDESTRUCTIBLE WRITING INK.

Boil 10 ounces extract of Logwood 5 minutes in 3 gallons soft water, in a clean iron kettle; then add one ounce Bichromate of Potash previously dissolved in a pint of hot water: stir it well and let it cool. Do not mix with other inks.

For the Indelible Ink, dissolve one ounce Nitrate of Silver in one pint of hot water, and add it to three pints of the hot Indestructible Ink.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Murfreesboro' Hospital, Tenn., Jan'y 19, Robert W. Alexander, in the 34th year of his age. He was wounded and captured in the battle of Murfreesboro'.

At Hospital in Washington City, recently, Archibald Bethune, 63d N. C. Troops, son of Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, of this county. He was wounded in North Virginia.

At Wilson, Sept. 1st, Lieut. Joseph T. Cathey, of Haywood county, of Co. F, 25th Reg't.

In Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, 17th May, of typhoid fever, Mr. A. A. Lipe, of Co. G, 5th Reg't, aged 33.

At the Gen'l Hospital, Summerville, S. C., 20th Sept., Serg't William J. Rhodes, of Co. A, 61st regiment, of Sampson co.

On 29th Aug, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Brandy Station, Aug. 1st, Mr. S. L. H. Torrence of Co. D., 34th reg't, aged 30, of Rowan Co.

At Winchester, Va., 3d August, from effects of a wound received in the battle of Gettysburg, John B. Martin, of Co H, 26th reg't, in the 30 year of his age.

Of typhoid fever, June 28th, in General Hospital, Wilmington, in the 22d year of his age, Haugh M. Player. Also, Theophilus B. Player, of dyptheria, at Camp Davis, New Hanover county, Sept. 14th, in the 19th year of his age.

In Davidson Co., of wounds received at the battle of Winchester, Va, John Smith, of Wharton's 1st N C Battalion.

Killed on the battle field at Bristow Station, Va., 14th October, Lieut. Paul Barringer Grier, third son of Andrew Grier, deceased, of Mecklenburg county, in the 25th year of his age.

Of chronic diarrhoea, 19th Dec., in Richmond, in the 25th year of his age, N. C. Williams, of Rowan county, of the 5th Reg't.

Of typhoid fever, at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, on the 29th Sept., Lieut. Levi B. Williams, of Co. E, 63d N. C. Troops, a native of Chatham county, N. C. He leaves a young wife and two children.

In Wilmington, July 21st, Mr. S. P. Parker, of Sampson county, in the 27th year of his age.

In Magnolia, Oct. 21st, Mr. J. A. Parker, brother to the above, aged about 35 years.

Lately, Simeon P. Phillips, a native of Moore county, a member of the 8th South Carolina Regiment.

The Confederate Steamer Georgia, Capt. Semmes, (formerly of the Alabama,) was spoken off Kingston, Jamaica, on the 30th Sept. On the next day she came in collision with another steamer, but too far out to sea to judge of the result.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I acknowledge the receipt of a handsome donation of socks from the Young Ladies' and Juvenile Knitting Societies, for which I return my own as well as the thanks of the North Carolinians attached to Major Maxwell's Battalion of Light Artillery, stationed at Savannah, Ga.
J. B. COOK.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Bule, Mr. CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, of the C. S. Navy, to Miss SARAH E. ATKINSON, of this place.

Near Milton, on the 27th ult., by Rev. E. H. Harding, Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR, C. S. A., to Miss ELLEN, daughter of the late C. H. Richmond.

On the 22d ult., in Davie county, at the residence of Elisha Gibbs, Esq., by the Rev. S. S. Barber, Lieut. B. F. CAIN, to Miss LELIA TAYLOR, formerly of Petersburg, Va.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH N. C. TROOPS, Oct. 28, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—The election for Congress passed off very quietly to-day. The vote in this Reg't is: Strange 80, Meares 46, Fuller 6.

Our officers are coming down on us now; they wish the army brought to the proper state of disciplins and intend to bring it to the highest standard.

Two more men, members of this Reg't, are condemned to be "shot to death with musketry" on Thursday next in the presence of the Division.

We have gone into winter quarters for the present and everybody is busily employed building themselves huts and chimneys, and we will soon be comparatively comfortable. We expect a supply of clothing, blankets, &c. shortly. R. S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF THE 46TH REGIMENT, N. C. TROOPS,
Near Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 29, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale and Sons: I herewith send you the *official* vote of this Regiment for a member of Congress to represent the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the Confederate States:

Capt. McKinney's Co. A. from Robeson county, Robert Strange received 34 votes. O. P. Meares, 1; T. C. Fuller, 1; C. Ivy, 1. Capt. Stewart's Co. D, from Richmond and Robeson counties, Robert Strange received 29 votes, T. C. Fuller, 28, O. P. Meares, 0.

"All quiet along our lines to day." The weather clear, cool and bracing. Our Regiment, as well as the entire Brigade, (Gen. Cook's) have received a new Confederate uniform, (blue pants and grey jackets.) The war-worn and weather-beaten soldiers look like they had just come out of a band-box, yet they are needing under clothing and some blankets. S. M. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF 3D N. C. CAVALRY,
Near Kinston, Oct. 31st, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: The 3d Cavalry having "changed its base," you perhaps will not object to hearing from us here. We left the Blackwater the 16th inst., and after a march of eight days reported to Brig. Gen. Barton, commanding this post. We left three companies of our regiment in Virginia to do picket duty until relieved by Col. Claiborn's regiment, now commanded by Col. Tallafero, Claibern having resigned. This regiment, composed of Georgians and North Carolinians, had been doing duty here until relieved by our regiment.

It is generally known that it is very difficult to picket the country between this point and Newbern, and it is equally well known that our cavalry here have suffered repeated surprises and lost a number of prisoners. It is to be hoped that the Third will maintain its former character for vigilance and activity, which on one occasion, while in Virginia, called from Gen. D. H. Hill the compliment that the *Third* N. C. Cavalry *"never lost a prisoner,* and that it was *always at the right place at the right time."* This was its character in Virginia; let us see what it will be in North Carolina. Here we will have full scope to exercise vigilance and show bravery. I hope the yankee cavalry will be taught what they seem slow to believe, that there is danger to them between Newbern and Kinston. Lt. Col. A. M. Waddill is still commanding the regiment, and is as popular with the men as he or any man could wish to be.

We all desire peace, but we think those so anxious for peace, at home, could effect the desired object much better if they or their sons, *or both,* would take their places by our sides in the army. God forbid that North Carolina should send a nuisance to the Confederate Congress. Every *peace-man* elected to Congress will prolong this war a year each, for there is but one condition on which this war must end—on which it *can* end. May we never live to see ourselves and our children enslaved, and *everything* means slavery—abject slavery, but *eternal* separation. NEMIS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Corp'l JOHN A. MORAN, a member of Co. G, 26th Reg't N. C. T., and son of William and Elizabeth Moran of Chatham county, was wounded July 1st, 1863, and died on David's Island, New York, about the 28th of August. Surrounded by everything at home necessary to make a man happy in this life, it was natural to suppose that he would shrink from the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life. He was loth to give up our position among the States of the Union, until every effort was exhausted. He then came to the conclusion that there was no alternative left the South but resistance by force of arms. When he saw this he was ready to volunteer in defence of his country, which he did in June 1861, one of the first to compose the "Chatham Boys."

On the 6th of August 1861, he quit the pleasant pursuits he had hitherto followed, bid farewell to a loving wife, kind parents, brothers and sisters, to take his place with his comrades in arms to defend his home and his country's rights. He remained away from home until October 1861, at which time he obtained a furlough for seven days to visit his home and see his loved ones there. At the expiration of his furlough, though unknown to them, he bid his mother a last farewell—his wife and father having visited him in camp afterwards.

He participated in many fights and long marches with the Reg't, all with christian patience and fortitude.

He made a public profession of religion in the year 1858, and although he never joined any church, he gave the brightest evidence of his acceptance with God, having made the Bible his daily companion.

The brave, gentle, unassuming soldier is gone. He now sleeps that sleep that knows no waking. No more will the roar of cannon or the rattle of musketry disturb his peaceful slumber. His comrades will never hear his merry voice in camp again, but you know where the true christian is gone. Then murmur not, you may see him again. A. R. J.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lieut. J. R. Emerson, Co. E, 20th N. C. T., who was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg on the 3d July, and fell into the hands of the enemy when Gen. Lee evacuated that place, is dead. Thus has North Carolina given another of her most patriotic sons and best citizens as a martyr in the cause of Southern Independence. Lt. Emerson was among the first to respond to his country's call, and for more than two years had done all the duties incumbent on him as a soldier and officer. As a soldier, he was cheerfully obedient in the discharge of every duty; as an officer, he was kind and humane; his deportment being such, that while he won the respect and admiration of his superiors, he was the idol of those whom he commanded. He has left a devoted wife, brothers, sisters, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss; and while we believe his place can not be filled as a soldier or citizen, a companion or friend, we may indulge the hope that our loss is his gain. And though his body rests in a hostile land we hope his spirit is with his God who gave it. His name will long be cherished by the citizens of the county of Chatham as one of her brightest jewels, offered as a sacrifice on our country's altar. Peace be to his ashes.

A COMRADE-IN-ARMS.

List of Casualties in the 5th Reg't Cavalry, since 9th Dec. 1862.—Adjt. Morehead was wounded badly at Culpeper; the ball entered the left side of his mouth and came out at the back of the neck.

Co. A.—G A Thompson in the side, badly; A McLean, slight in leg; Jos Hollingsworth, slight in leg.

Co. B.—J T Hill, in head, slight; S P Hill, in the hand and foot, badly; J R Moore, and Capt Craven, Brunswick, captured.

Co. C.—Gaston Williams, slight, in the leg.

Co. E.—Serg't J W Hughes, in the leg, slight; J W Carter in leg, slight; W M Martin severe in thigh and captured.

Co. F.—G W Andrews killed; D R Taylor in head, slight.

Co. G.—M E Hearn, severe in thigh—leg amputated.

Co. H.—S A Smith mortally wounded; F M May captured.

Co. I.—J W Hanner wounded in head.

Co. K.—D H Sheral wounded severely in arm.

G. J. MOORE.

List of Wounded North Carolinians in the Battle of Chickamauga who died at Preston's Division Hospital.

Jesse Perry, D M Loften, Co E; W H McBee, Arthur Falls, A; G Phillips, B; W E McKinney, G; S Clark, K; —— Fullwood, F; H H Crisp, H, 58th North Carolina.

Wheeler's Command.—A private letter from Bragg's army, in the Augusta Constitutionalist, says: "Gen. Bragg has by special order placed the entire cavalry of this army under Gen. Wheeler. This gives him a command of 35,000 cavalry—the largest number of dragoons any General the world ever saw has had command of."

LATE OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

HDQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., Oct. 23, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't and Insp. General:

General: In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpeper C. H., extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed that river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison C. H. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

Gen. Fitz Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines South of the Rapidan; General Stuart, with Hampton's division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back towards Culpeper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th inst., and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahannock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry, in the meantime, had crossed the Rapidan, after our movement began, but was repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee, and pursued towards Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united, on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock, with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria railroad, north of the river, and intercepting the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs, in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton, in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristow Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between Gen. Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. Gen'l Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery with a number of prisoners captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

The vicinity of the entrenchments around Washington and Alexandria, rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock, the army returned, on the 18th, to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to Gen. Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as Gen. Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns, he turned upon the enemy; who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by Gen. Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, General Imboden was instructed to advance down the Valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th instant he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation; only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack Gen. Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six (2,436) prisoners were captured, including 41 commissioned officers. Of the above number, 434 were taken by General Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, General.
Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

BUCKLAND, Va., Oct. 20, 1863.—General: After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of Major Gen. Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warrenton, in order that Major Gen. Lee, coming from Auburn, might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when on hearing Major Gen. Lee's guns on their flank, I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the rout was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major Gen. Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about 200 prisoners, 8 wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipments. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, Gen. Fitz Lee pushed down the pike towards Gainesville, while I, with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down towards Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the first army corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight, and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. Gen. Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the first army corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick and composed of ten regiments.

Most respectfully, J. E. B. STUART, Maj. Gen.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 2d.—The bombardment of Sumter has continued heavy all day. The fire was mostly on the Southwest angle of the Fort. The Monitors fired to-day 104 shots, all of which struck. 250 rifled shots were fired from Morris Island, of which 55 missed. One man was killed by a mortar shell to-day. The Monitors, besides 15 inch shell, are firing rifled wired shells 19 inches long and six and a half inches in diameter.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3d.—The bombardment of Sumter continues from the land batteries and the Monitors. A reconnoitering party of yankees came up to Sumter last night and were driven off by a volley from the garrison.

Operations of Mosby.—On Tuesday last Mosby, with his galant band, made another dash upon the Yankees, and went within a mile of Meade's headquarters. He killed three of the enemy, wounded several others, captured 36 Yankees, some 18 or 20 negroes, and 130 horses and mules. At the time the attack was made the enemy was on the march, and were taken completely by surprise. Mosby did not sustain the loss of a single man.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 3d.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Petersburg Express has a copy of N. Y. Herald of October 30, being one day later. We find in it but little of interest. The following summary embraces everything in the paper worth copying:

The Situation.—The only news from General Meade's army is, that the work on the repairs of the Orange and Alexandria railroad is going on briskly under the protection of a strong force. The rebels made a demonstration the day before yesterday against the 6th Army corps and drove in their pickets, but proceeded no farther.

There was a rumor in the city yesterday that the people of Richmond had risen in insurrection against the authorities, released the Union prisoners, seized the arsenals and held the rebel Capital in their control. These rumors have not up to this time received any positive confirmation.

There are some lively movements going on in the vicinity of Chattanooga. The enemy have been driven from the ridge of mountains on the south side of the Tennessee river by a force of the 11th Ohio, under Col. Stanley, who crossed in pontoon boats which he floated down the stream to Brown's ferry. The enemy was thus flanked, and their withdrawal from Lookout Mountain rendered almost indispensable. The communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport will now be opened immediately.

European News.—The Germania, from Southampton on the 21st, and the City of Washington, from Queenstown on the 22d inst., passed Cape Race Thursday, on their way to New York.

The rebel privateer fleet—consisting of the Alabama, Georgia and Tuscaloosa—was cruising off and around the Cape of Good Hope. Capt Semmes of the Alabama, had sold his prize the Sea Bride.

The U. S. Steamer Vanderbilt was repairing in Simon's Bay. Semmes, of the Alabama, acknowledged that he was afraid of the Vanderbilt, by stating that he would try to avoid an engagement with her, and if she blockaded his vessel in Simon's Bay that he would use all means to elude her, as he did the San Jacinto at Martinique. The Vanderbilt is, he said, "so very much faster" than the Alabama, that if once engaged with the former he could not get away from her.

The English fleet under Admiral Keeper, had arrived off Nagossema, Japan. Admiral Keeper, not obtaining the satisfaction he required from the Japanese officials, besieged the city and ultimately levelled it to the ground, leaving its palaces, factories and arsenals a mass of ruins.

From Chattanooga.—ATLANTA, Nov. 2.—Latest from the front says active operations continue in Lookout Valley. There was heavy fighting Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The enemy still holds his position this side of the Tennessee. Small squads of prisoners are coming in hourly, all from Meade's command of the army of the Potomac. The 13th army corps is in and around Chattanooga. Our pickets are 250 yards from the enemy's pickets. Heavy rains have been falling for 48 hours, commencing on Thursday. The valleys are under water and the roads are hardly passable. The Tennessee river is very high. The damage to the yankees from the freshet is unknown. Notwithstanding the bad weather, our troops are cheerful, have plenty to eat, plenty of fuel, and are anxious for a battle.

The President at Charleston.—The President arrived at Charleston on Monday last. He had a great reception and made a speech to the citizens. He spoke highly of the defence of the city in the past, and hopefully of the future. From his present knowledge, he looked forward to a glorious record at the close of the struggle for our city. He urged harmonious co-operation on the part of the people with the commanding General, to be united in our effort, and look with an eye devoted singly to our country. He who would attempt to promote his own personal end in preference, or would not take a musket and fight in the ranks, was not worthy of Confederate liberty, for which we are fighting. Our army now, he said, was better than it was 12 months ago; it was stronger, and would bear marching, h

LETTER OF BISHOP HOPKINS.

To the Right Reverend Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:

THE PUBLIC VIEW OF SLAVERY!

I have seen, with great amazement, a protest against my letter on the "Bible View of slavery," signed by you and a long list of your clergy, in which you condemn it as *"unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ,"* as "an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government in the wicked attempt to establish by force of arms, a tyranny in the name of a republic, whose corner stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African," and as such you say that it challenges your *"indignant reprobation."*

Now, my right reverend brother, I am sorry to be obliged to charge you, not only with a gross insult against your senior, but with the more serious offence of a false accusation. My letter was first published in January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time when no one could anticipate the form of government which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which Congress might take in reference to their secession. And when I consented to its re-publication, I did not suppose that it would be used in the service of any political party, although I had no right to complain if it were so used, because the letter, once published, became public property. But in its present form there is nothing whatever in it which bears on the question of "rebellion," or of the "perpetual bondage of the African," or of a "tyranny under the name of a republic," of which slavery should be the "corner stone." On the contrary, I referred, on the last page, to my lecture published in Buffalo, in 1850, and to my book called "The American Citizen," published in New York in 1857, where I set forth the same views on the subject of slavery, adding, however, a plan for its gradual abolition whenever the South should consent, and the whole strength of the government could aid in its accomplishment. "Sooner or later," I added, "I believe that some measure of that character must be adopted. But it belongs to the slave States themselves to take the lead in such a movement. And meanwhile their legal rights and their natural feelings must be respected, if we would hope for unity and peace."

With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss to imagine how even the extravagance of party zeal could frame against me so bitter a denunciation. The whole object of my letter was to prove, from the Bible, that in the relation of master and slave there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there was any, lay in the treatment of the slave, and not in the relation itself. Of course, it was liable to abuse, as all human relations must be. But while it was certain that thousands of our Christian brethren who held slaves were treating them with kindness and justice, according to the Apostles' rule, and earnestly laboring to improve the comforts and ameliorate the hardships of the institution, I held it to be a errant and absurd charge to accuse them as sinners against the Divine law, when they were only doing what the word of God allowed, under the Constitution and established code of their country.

I do not know whether your band of indignant protestationists ever saw my book, published in 1857, but you read it, because I sent you a copy, and I have your letter of acknowledgment, in which, while you dissented from some of my conclusions, you did it with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. In that letter there is nothing said about my opinions being "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," and nothing of "indignant reprobation." But *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

Yes! the times are, indeed, sadly changed, and you have changed accordingly. For many years you have met in brotherly council with these Southern slaveholders. You invited them to the hospitalities of your house and paid them especial deference. The new light of Eastern abolitionism had not yet risen within our church, and if you then thought as you now think, you took excellent care that no man among your Southern friends should know it. Moreover, your favorite Theological Seminary, only three years ago, was the Virginia school at Alexandria, raised to great prosperity by Bishop Meade, a slaveholder, and I am very sure that nothing at variance with my Bible views of slavery was taught in that institution. Yes, we may well say of you as of many others—*Quantum mutatus ab illo!* How changed is the Bishop of Pennsylvania, in three years, from his former course of conservatism, peace and Scriptural consistency!

But the Word of God has not changed; the doctrine of the Apostles has not changed; the Constitution of our country has not changed; the great standards of religious truth and civic loyalty remain just as they were; and I remain along with them, notwithstanding this bitter and unjust assault from you and your clergy; I do not intend to imitate your late style of vituperation, for I trust that I have learned, even when I am reviled, not to revile again. I respect the good opinion of your clergy, and am not aware that I have done anything to forfeit it. I respect your office, your talents, your personal character and the wisdom and success with which, for many years, your Episcopate has been conducted. But I do not respect your departure from the old and well settled rule of the church, and from the Apostolic law of Christian fairness and courtesy. I do not believe in the modern discovery of those Eastern philanthropists who deny the divinity of our Redeemer, and attach no importance to the Bible except as it may suit themselves. I do not believe that the venerated founders of our American Church were ignorant of the Scriptures and blind to the principles of Gospel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatriots, who framed our Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of slaveholders, were tyrants and despots, sinners against the law of God and the feelings of humanity. But I do believe in the teaching of the inspired Apostles, and in the Holy Catholic (or universal) Church which you and your clergy also profess to believe. I *know* that the doctrine of that Church was clear and unanimous on the *lawfulness* of slavery for eighteen centuries together; and on that point I regard your "protest" and "indignant reprobation" as the idle wind that passes by.

I wish you, therefore, to be advised that I shall publish, within a few months, if a gracious Providence should spare me life and faculties, a full demonstration of the truth "wherein I stand." And I shall prove in that book by the most unquestionable authorities, that slaves and slaveholders were in the Church from the beginning; that slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the fathers and councils, and by all Protestant divines and commentators up to the very close of the last century, and that this fact was universal among all churches and sects throughout the Christian world. I shall contend that our church, which maintains the primitive rule of Catholic consent, and abjures all novelties, is bound, by her very constitution, to hold fast that only safe and enduring rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about by every wind of doctrine." I shall print your "indignant reprobation," with its list of names, in the preface of my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may at least do my part to give you notoriety.

That the nineteenth century is a century of vast improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences, I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious truth or reverence for the Bible, the age in which we live is prolific in daring and impious innovation. We have seen professedly Christian communities divided and sub-divided on every side. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism and spiritualism. We have seen our venerable mother Church of England sorely agitated by the contagious fever of change on the one hand towards superstition, and on the other toward infidel rationalism. And we have heard the increasing clamor against the Bible sometimes from the devotees of geological speculation, sometimes from the *bold* deniers of miracles and prophecy, and, not least upon the list, from the loud-tongued apostles of anti-slavery. We have marked the orators which cry, "Down with the Bible, if it maintains the lawfulness of slavery." We have marveled at the senatorial eloquence which proclaimed that "it was high time to have an anti-slavery God and an anti-slavery Bible." We have heard the Constitution of our country denounced as a "covenant with death and hell." We have heard the boasted determination that the Union shall never be restored until its provisions for the protection of slavery are utterly abolished. And what is the result of all this new philanthropy? The fearful judgment of God has decended to chastise these multiplied acts of rebellion against His divine government, and what the final catastrophe shall be is only known to Him who seeth the end from the beginning.

After forty years spent in the ministry, more than thirty of which have been passed in the office of a bishop, I can look back with humble thankfulness to the Giver of all good for this, at least, that all my best labors have been directed to the preservation of the church from the inroads of doctrinal innovation. At my ordination I promised "so to minister the doctrine and sacraments and discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this church hath received the same"—and certain it is that "this church" had not received the modern doctrine of ultra-abolitionism at that time, as I trust she never will receive it, because it is contrary to the Sacred Scriptures. I also promised "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away from the church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word," and I made those promises in the true sense which the venerable Bishop White, my ordainer; attached to them—I believed then as he believed, that our Southern brethren committed no sin in having slaves, and they were men of as much piety as any ministers in our communion. I believed as he believed, that the plain precepts and practice of the Apostles sanctioned the institution, although as a matter of expediency, the time might come when the South would prefer, as the North had done, to employ free labor. Those promises I have kept faithfully to this day—and if, when I am drawing near to the end of my career, I am to be condemned and vilified by you and your clergy, because I still maintain them to the utmost of my slender ability, be assured, my right reverend brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than on my own.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel no resentment for the grossly insulting style of your manifesto. The stability and unity of the Church of God, are the only interests which I desire to secure, and I am too old in experience to be much moved by the occasional excesses of human infirmity.

JOHN H. HOPKINS,
Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 5, 1863.

Desolation.—The country now occupied by Meade, once fertile, prosperous and happy, is now a vast territory of ruin and desolation. Dwellings prior to the war inhabited by happy souls with an abundance to subsist on, have been ruthlessly torn down to make quarters for a mean and insolent foe. There is not a house standing on the railroad from Manassas Junction to Rappahannock river, a distance of more than thirty miles. All enclosures upon the farms have been pulled down and destroyed; extensive fields once yielding rich harvests, are cut to pieces by military roads. In lieu of valuable crops of corn may be seen bramble and high weeds waving triumphantly over the land. A lone cavalier rides in vain in pursuit of a few ears of corn for his faithful and jaded steed, and returns in despair to his bivouac to brood over the evils of war.

This is the condition of the country now occupied by Meade. How long he will continue to make the Upper Rappahannock his line for military operations I am not prepared to say. Should he remain where he is during the winter, he will receive some hard blows from Gen. Stuart, who never fails to harass the enemy when an opportunity presents itself.—*Cor. Rich. Dispatch.*

Compend of History.—When the war began, Lincoln called out 75,000 men to "crush out the rebellion." After Manassas No. 1, he cried out for 400,000 "to end the war immediately." Then he must have 300,000 to help the 500,000 "finish the rebellion." Then he shrieked for 300,000 more "to save Washington"—and then he must have 300,000 more "to replace the nine months' men," and then 300,000 more "to be allowed on the next draft." One million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand men, and the South in better condition to-day, and the North weaker, than ever before since the war began. Who will be crushed out? Not the South, but the centralized despotism that wields the sword, destroys the liberties, degrades the States, and centralizes the power of the North.

Army Anecdotes.—Here is an anecdote about one of Pegram's staff. After Chickamauga, or during the two days' trouble, Pegram was ordered that night to take position at a certain point. He advanced, with his staff, at the head of the column, and presently met a man on horseback in the middle of the road, and on either hand he descried dimly a regiment lying down. "What regiment is that?" he inquired. "Such a one from Ohio," replied the horseman. "And that?" "Such a one from Illinois." Pegram consulted his staff for a moment, wheeled his horse, ordered the column to about face, and retired. Not long afterwards, a young fellow, named Courtney, who had been separated from the rest of the staff, rode up to the same horseman in the middle of the road, saw the regiments lying down, made the same enquiries Pegram had made, and received the same answer. He drew his revolver, put it to the head of the horseman, and whispered "Follow me." "I can't," replied the man, "I am the Gen. ——'s orderly." "Open your lips again," said Courtney, between his clinched teeth, "and I will blow your brains out. I may be killed if I fire, but you will die certainly." The man obeyed, rode with him back to the command without uttering a word, sat down by the camp fire, buried his face in his hands, and after a long pause exclaimed, "Well, I'll be d——d!"

An almost identical occurrence happened not long ago, in which the hero was a private in Stuart's Cavalry, the only difference being that the affair happened in broad day light, and the private on foot made the yankee surrender his horse and equipments.

High prices for Negroes.—We learn that at the sale of the late Col. Samuel Vines, in Pitt county, on Thursday last, 27 negroes sold for $58,081 dollars—and among the 27 there were two very old men, (one 63 and the other 76 years of age, (one very old woman aged 56,) and seven small children. One boy about 16 years of age brought $4,005.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

[Correspondence of Richmond Dispatch.]

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, Oct. 28.

The enemy has gained important advantages within the last forty-eight hours, which, unless they are counteracted in some way, will place the question of subsisting his army in Chattanooga this winter beyond all doubt.

The point at which the enemy laid the pontoon bridges yesterday morning is Brown's Ferry, four and a half miles below Chattanooga by the river, or a mile and a half by land.

Having constructed their pontoon boats and placed the bridge timber aboard, the pontoniers and the expeditionary forces embarked night before last at Chattanooga, and under cover of darkness proceeded quietly down the river to the ferry, where the troops landed, leaving the pontoniers in charge of the boats. Our cavalry videttes along the river bank, according to report, were asleep, and of course were taken in their blankets. Advancing up the hill, called by some Sand Hill, overlooking the river, the Federals came suddenly upon Gen. Law's infantry pickets, captured most of them or drove them in, and gained possession of the hill. Col. Oates, of the 15th Alabama, immediately deployed his regiment as skirmishers, and advanced against the enemy; but finding that their line of battle overlapped his line of skirmishers at both ends, he fell back, leaving the foe in undisputed possession of the ground. This occurred just before day.

Meanwhile, the pontoniers, as soon as the success of the movement had become assured went to work and laid down the bridge at the ferry, when heavy reinforcements, which had proceeded by the land route, across the Moccasin or narrow tongue of land in the lower corner of the S, passed over the river and commenced throwing up defensive works. The bridge is in full view of Lookout point, and not exceeding two miles distant.

But this is not all. A considerable force reached the scene this afternoon from Bridgeport, having marched upon the south side of the river, along the railroad route. The column was preceded by a force of eight hundred or a thousand cavalry, and brought with it artillery and a wagon train. A scout, who hovered along the mountains and watched the movements of the column, informs me that it started from Shell Mound, five miles this side of Bridgeport, at noon yesterday, and that a considerable body of troops remained behind. The enemy was laying a pontoon bridge across the river at Shell Mound when he left.

The enemy now holds the south bank of the river, and the railroad from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry. From the nearest point on the railroad to the ferry is one mile, and from the ferry across Moccasin Bend to Chattanooga is a mile and a half. The distance, then, the enemy will have to haul his supplies in the future, if he is suffered to hold his present position, will be two miles and a half. The distance we have to haul our supplies from Chickamauga Station, over a horrid road, is seven miles. The enemy has to cross the Tennessee twice to reach his depot; we have to cross the Chickamauga once to reach ours.

But will the enemy be allowed to remain where he is? A vigorous assault yesterday might have dislodged him, but it is doubtful whether it can be done now without a loss altogether disproportionate to the advantages to be gained. It may be nevertheless, that an attempt to drive him away will be made. You will be surprised to hear that the idea prevailed in high quarters yesterday that Thomas had seized this point to cover his retreat by the river road to Bridgeport! The hallucination that the Federals would not be able to maintain themselves in Chattanooga is now dissipated into thin air.

OCTOBER 29—7 A. M.—Jenkins attacked the enemy last night at Brown's ferry, and drove them back, but was finally compelled to retire himself before largely superior numbers. Nothing is known as to the casualties on either side. The fighting continued for some hours, and will probably be renewed.

SALLUST.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE, CHATTANOOGA VALLEY,
Oct. 29.

I have but little to add to my postscript of this morning, touching the fight last night in Lookout valley. This valley lies west of the mountain of that name, and between it and Raccoon mountain, and is drained by Lookout creek, which empties its waters into the Tenuessee a short distance below Lookout point.

The attack was made under orders soon after midnight, by Gen. Jenkins, commanding Hood's division. The column which had arrived in the afternoon from Bridgeport did not proceed to Brown's ferry, where the new pontoon bridge is laid, but stopped two miles short of it, on the west side of Lookout creek. It was this column that Gen. Jenkins attacked. Lane's, Benning's, and Robertson's brigades were posted on the right, so as to hold in check the forces at the ferry, should they attempt to go to the relief of their friends; whilst Jenkins's old brigade, now commanded by Col. Bratton, moved up the valley to the left, and fell with great violence upon the column encamped in that direction. The attack was furious and very successful. Hampton's Legion, (Infantry,) Col. Gary, got upon the enemy's left flank, forced it back upon the centre, captured his camps and wagon train, and finally got in rear of the left wing. In the meantime the forces at Brown's ferry were put in motion, and were pressing down to the relief of their flying comrades. They were in such numbers, and the ground was of such a character, that it was found impossible to hold them in check; whereupon Gen. Jenkins recalled Bratton, now pushing the foe back in great confusion. The order to withdraw was not given any too soon, for the forces from Brown's ferry were within 300 yards of the only bridge over Lookout creek by which the Confederates could retreat when the last of Bratton's brigade passed over it.

Bratton's brigade lost nearly 400 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was the intrepid Col. Kilpatrick, of the first South Carolina. A few of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy; this was inconsiderable in a night affair. The loss of the enemy must have been heavy. He was not prepared for the attack, was thrown into confusion, and his lines doubled back upon each other, so that the same ball from a Confederate gun might dispatch two or three men at the same time. No wagons were brought off, though a number of mules and horses were killed. Hampton's legion captured a flag, which was saved.

An intelligent Texan scout went within a short distance of the enemy's field hospital this morning, and he reports their wounded at from 800 to 1,000. He thinks it would be quite safe to put their entire casualties at 1,000.

SALLUST.

Butler Assigned to Duty.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 1st.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler has been assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of General Foster, who is ordered to report here to the Adjutant General.

Circumstances indicate that Gen. Foster will have command of the defences of Washington.

"In faith, Captain," said a son of Erin, as a ship was coming on the coast in inclement winter weather, "have ye a Farrumer's Almenic on board?" "No, I havn't." "Then, be jabers," replied Pat, "we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties Co H, 26th Reg't, Bristow Station, Oct. 14.

Killed: Corpls Neill McDonald and Wm J McNeill, A S Warner. Wounded: Lt J H McGilvary side and arm, Sgt J C Fry chest—died next day, Page Brown arm, Nelson Hunsucker lungs severely, C D Caddell leg, J R Keith slight, W H McDonald and Wm Malone shoulder, C W Shaw hip slight, R P Wilcox thigh flesh, Jas Tyson thigh severely, Henry Williams thigh broken, N T Smith chest—died next day, A J Williams shoulder slight. Missing: Noah Deaton, M L Fry, D A Graham, B G Hollingsworth, W C Moore, W K Nunnery, Andrew Stutts, Eli Teague, W A Vuncannon, A M D Williamson.

Killed 5, wounded 12, missing 10. Total 27.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, Va., Oct. 29, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in Capt. J. D. Hearne's Co I, 52d Reg't, N. C. T., in the engagement on the 14th instant, near Bristow Station, which you will please publish for the information of relatives and friends:

Killed: Serg't W A Smith, Corp'l B P Austin.
Wounded: Capt J D Hearne, Privates S A Smith.
Missing: Privates A S Allen, W B Dees, Lewis Hudson, A C Lowder, J Milton and J C Tolbert.

Yours Truly, Serg't J. D. FORREST,
Commanding Co. I, 52d Reg't, N. C. T

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Among the many noble sons of the South that have given their lives to be sacrificed on the altar of their country, none are perhaps more worthy of their names being immortalized than Privates James M Sheriden and Alson G. McCoy, Co. G, 26th N. C. T., who fell in the destructive charge at Bristow Station, Oct. 14th, 1863. Ever ready to do their humble duty as privates, at which so many look with a kind of sneer, thinking it an honor to die in the noble cause they had espoused; in camp, pleasant and agreeable, on the march, kind and obliging, and in battle cool and brave. Sheriden leaves a tender wife and four little daughters to mourn their great loss; to them their almost sole human help. We commit them to the care of Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless. McCoy, more fortunate, leaves an affectionate father to sorrow for the early death of his cherished son; but knowing his devotion to the cause of the South, we feel assured that he will give him up without a murmur.

Farewell noble comrades! though the missiles of the enemy have taken you from us and we are no more to be greeted by you and encouraged in the cause of independence, your noble deeds will never be forgotten by us your survivors, and our most noble desire earthly, shall be to emulate your worthy examples in life and avenge your lamented death.

COMRADE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, private Lemuis Wicker, Co G, 26th N C T, in the 34th year of his age. He was a native of Chatham county, N C, son of the late Benj Wicker. He was among the last to give up the Union and among the first to volunteer after Lincoln's proclamation. Thus has fallen one of the South's best soldiers—fighting the enemies of his country and home. He was ever gay and lively, strict in the discharge of his duties, gallant in action and heedless of danger. He feared not to follow where the colors went. In him his parents have lost an excellent son, his wife and children a true and loving husband and father, and North Carolina one of her best sons.

W A L, Co G, 26th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Hospital at Gettysburg, Pa, July 3, 1863, Sgt W P Kirkman, of Co G, 26th N C T, aged 23 years. He was a native of Chatham county, N C; son of Dr Geo Kirkman. He fell mortally wounded July 1 and died the 3d. Thus in the very bloom of youth has death taken from our midst one of earth's brightest jewels. The writer of this had been a playmate of his in their boyhood days. He was kind and affectionate to all his playmates, and especially so to his fellow soldiers. No one who knew him could say aught against him, for none could know him but to love. If there ever was a man blessed with the meekness and patience of that good old patriarch Job, it was Sgt Wm P Kirkman. Never was he heard to murmur, no matter what his trials were. On our march to Pennsylvania he was our Orderly; thus he was up nearly all night dividing the rations and attending to other duties of his office, and I have known him to walk over the camp carrying a small piece of meat and bread that was left to see that each man had his share. He leaves a kind father, mother, sisters and brothers, to mourn his loss, but blessed be God, they need not mourn as those that have no hope.

W A L, Co G, 26th N C T.

Spirit of the Age and Biblical Recorder please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the officers of the 2d N C Cavalry, held near Culpeper C H, Va, Oct'r 25, 1863, Capt J W Strange was called to the chair and Lt Faucett requested to act as secretary. On motion, Capts Rogers and Reese and Lt Allison were appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of the death of Lts James A Cole and John C Baker of Co I, who fell on the bloody field of battle, gallantly fighting in defence of their country's rights, the one at Upperville, June 21, 1863, the other at Culpeper C H. Oct'r 11, 1863.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Whereas, It has been the will of Divine Providence to take from us two of our comrades, noble heroes both, at all times prompt and ready, shrinking from no duty however perilous, and enduring cheerfully all privations as becometh brave and veteran soldiers. While we bow in humble submission to His will, we cannot withhold an expression of the sorrow we feel at the loss we have sustained.

Resolved, therefore, That in the death of Lts James A Cole and John C Baker we have lost true and tried friends, and the Confederacy faithful and efficient officers.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with their bereaved families, but would console them with the assurance, that though cut off as they have been in the prime of manhood, their names will not be forgotten, for we who have learned to appreciate their good qualities will ever cherish them in our remembrance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer, with the request that the same be published.

A. F. FAUCETT, Lt Co B, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MT. VERNON LODGE, No. 143, Chatham Co. N. C.,
Oct 17, A. L. 5863, A. D. 1863.

At a regular meeting of our Lodge this day held, on motion, R. B. Paschal, J. J. White and John Straughan were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the bereavement of the Lodge in consequence of the loss of those of its members who have died since the beginning of this war.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have heard with heart-felt sorrow of the death of Jas. Andrew, William T. Brantly, W. L. Jones, Junior Warden, Sam'l C. Hackney, J. W. Russell, Lieut. J. R. Emerson and J. B. Adcock, who died in the army, in the service of their country; and of William M. Rosson and A. P. Adcock who died at home; therefore be it resolved:

That while we bow submissively to the will of the great Architect of the universe, who doeth all things well, we cannot avoid shedding a tear when we know that those seats that were formerly filled so punctually have been vacated forever.

That in the midst of our bereavement it is our sweet consolation to know that our brethren lived as they should live, and to believe that as they walked through the dark valley of the shadow of death, they were not without the favor and blessing of their Heavenly Father.

That while we tender our aid and sympathy to the families of our deceased brethren, we can assure them that their friends, whether at home or abroad, died in the path of duty, and that we believe them safe in that land of peaceful rest where the shock of battle never comes and the tread of armies is never heard.

That they left along their pathway a clear and steady light to cheer and encourage us, and we trust the dews of heaven may be kindliest that shall wake the vernal flowers on their much loved graves.

That these proceedings be forwarded to the Observer, with a request that the Editors publish the same.

R. B. PASCHAL,
J. J. WHITE,
JOHN STRAUGHAN, } Committee.

WANTED,

A LARGE lot of old COPPER, BRASS or ZINC. A liberal price will be paid by

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 29, 1863. 78-1m

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1863. 69tf

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—While I would not raise any objection to the Tithing law, yet there are some points of serious objection by some, not a few, which, if not changed, will be seriously felt in our country. I learn that in many localities where corn is scarce, the people intend to fatten only just pork enough to support their own families, and to pay the tenth, alleging that the hogs were raised off of corn made in 1862, and they have to pay the tenth of the crop of 1863, and then fatten their hogs off of the remaining nine-tenths, and then give the tenth of that, which they allege is equal to one-fifth of the present crop. This may appear to be a small matter, but it is a very general thing. One settlement, which is in the habit of making from 10 to 15,000 pounds of pork for market, and could again this year, will not produce one hog for market. So they say. I hear the same from others. I do not justify this course of procedure, and ask if there is no way by which it can be remedied? It may not be the intention of the act of Congress that no allowance should be made for the corn which is used in fattening pork. If so, it would be well at once to call the attention of the public authorities to this subject. If you think so, please bring it to their attention through the Observer. I go for fattening all the hogs we can, and I in fact have nearly all my shoats up now.

Our pea crop is nearly a complete failure. In many places the corn crop is equally as short or worse than last year, while other settlements have fine crops. The corn is now pretty well housed.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Pekin, Oct. 26.

[Our correspondent's course is the only patriotic one, indeed the only humane one. The idea of refusing to make pork for the army and the suffering people, perhaps thereby reducing some to starvation, to spite the government for laying a tax which may be considered, or even indeed may actually be, unequal, is monstrous, and can only result from inconsideration.—OBSERVER.]

Col. Gilmer, of the 27th Regiment, who was seriously wounded at the battle of Bristow, has been at his home in this place for the past few days. He is recovering slowly.

Adj't. Morehead, of Evans's Partisan Ranger Regiment, who received a painful and dangerous wound through the mouth and head, at Brandy Station three weeks ago, is now at his home. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Promoted.—We learn that Capt W. J. Pfohl, of this place, is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, but is so far recovered as to be able to take command of the Regiment.—*Salem Press.*

EDUCATIONAL.

A GENTLEMAN of several years' experience in teaching is desirous of taking charge of an Academy or High School. Boys and girls will be prepared for any class in College, or if desired will be instructed thoroughly in all the branches of a collegiate course.

Address, stating number of pupils and salary,

"GAMMA," Selkirk, S. C.

Nov. 6. 78*2tpd

Recruits Wanted.

I WISH to enlist a few more young men to fill up an Artillery Company stationed at Fort Caswell. Young men having to go in service soon, who have not been conscripted will find it to their interest to come forward and volunteer where they can have comfortable quarters and be well cared for. All volunteers will receive a bounty of $100. Said company will be commanded by

A. A. MOSELY,
Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

Fort Caswell, Nov. 8, 1863. 79*3tpd

The Subscribers wish to contract for cutting a DITCH in Buckle Swamp; the distance will be about a mile and a half, through a level and dry swamp. The ditch to be 10 feet wide, from 3 to 4 feet deep. The highest cash price will be paid for the work.

ALLEN & LLOYD,
Black Rock, Brunswick county.

Nov. 6. 79 4tpd

33,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in Lake City, on Thursday the 21st of January, A. D. 1864, the following property, sequestrated by a decree of the Confederate States Court for the District of Florida:

20,000 acres of Land, known as the Flemming Grant, situated in Brevard county, Florida, on Indian River, in T 30 S, R 37 E; T 30 S, R 38 E; T 31 S, R 38 E; T 31 S, R 37 E: Property of Bernard, of Boston.

12,180 acres of Land in Brevard county, known as the Gomes Grant, in T 39 S, R 41 E; T 38 S, R 42 E; T 39 S, R 42 E; T 40 S, R 42 E; T 40 S, R 43 E; T 41 S, R 41 43: Property of Gomes, Gomes & Gomes.

560 acres of Land in Hernando county, Florida, comprising the E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 28; the W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 26; E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 27; E ½ of N W ¼, and E ½ of S W ¼, and S E ¼ of Sec 28, T 22 S, R 19 E: Property of Thos J Parsons.

158 acres of Land in Brevard, near county site, Lots No 2 and 3 of Sec 29, T 36 S, R 41 E: Property of Philip Hernalles.

200 acres in Hillsborough county, Florida, N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, T 31 S, R 22 E, and N W ¼ of S E ¼; S ½ of S E ¼; and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 3, T 31 S, R 22 E: Property of heirs of Luther Wilson.

160 acres of Land in Hillsborough county, Florida, N W ¼ of Sec 13, T 27 S, R 20 E: Property of Atwater, Mulford & Co.

Block No 38; N ½ of Water Lot No 11; and Lot No —, Block 35: Lots 1, 2, and 4, in Block 12; Lot No 5, in block 17:

1 Steam Saw and Grist Mill,

on block No 38, in the city of Tampa:

80 acres of Land, in Hillsboro' county, Florida, N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 5, T 38 S, R 20 E: Property of Arthur Bell.

Terms—CASH.

The above Lands comprise some of the best in Florida, and offer a fine opportunity for profitable investment.

Information can be had by addressing Ferdinand McLeod, Confederate States District Attorney, at Lake City, Florida, and E W Thompson, at Tampa, Florida.

E. M. THOMPSON, Receiver.

F. McLEOD, Con. States Att'y.

Oct. 21, 1863. 78-4ts

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1863.

Thomas W. Devane, Adm'r of Neill C. Beard, vs. John H. Carroll and wife Elissbeth, Owen W. Beard, Egbert Beard, Neill Beard, Robert Beard and others, Heirs-at-Law of Neill C. Beard.

Petition to Sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that due legal process cannot be served on the Defendants, Owen W. Beard, Egbert Beard, Neill Beard and Robert Beard: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered to sell the lands set forth in the petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1863.

78*6tpd] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Just Received and for Sale,

288 DOZ. BROWN WINDSOR SOAP;
372 doz. English Mustard, 1 lb. Cans;
192 " Knives and Forks;
10 Cases Cut Tacks;
5 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
1 Cask London Porter.

For sale by H. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1863. 74-18tpd

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Have removed to the store formerly occupied by Worth & Daniel,

No. 4, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1863. 69-3mpd

WAR NEWS.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter continued furiously all night and is still going on.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4, P. M.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter was kept up steadily by the monitors and land batteries all day. Ninety-two 30 pound rifle shots, with time fuzes, were fired on Tuesday night. No great damage done.

From Tennessee.—MARIETTA, Nov. 2.—The intelligence from the "seat of War," to-day, is of an exciting character. Our special telegraphic dispatches this morning, hint at movements indicative of stirring times in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Gen'l Hardee is already at Missionary Ridge. His staff went up yesterday noon.

Our battery on Lookout shelled the enemy's wagons and a portion of his infantry, within range, yesterday afternoon. It is believed that the present condition of the enemy, with his lack of transportation and supplies, will not allow of a movement on his part before December, at least. In the meantime, the impression prevails in army circles that our army will not be idle, and a vigorous campaign is in prospect.—*Rebel.*

ATLANTA, Geo., Nov. 4.—Advices from the front state that the yankees maintain their position in Raccoon Valley, and are being heavily reinforced. They shell our forces incessantly. The floods in the Tennessee river have demolished all the Yankee pontoons.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Decatur, Oct. 30th, says that the Yankee advance via Eastport has reached Florence. Gen. Furguson has fought them, capturing two cannon and forty prisoners.

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer, from Mission Ridge, states that our forces now occupy Loudon, the enemy having retreated, which places us within twenty-three miles of Knoxville, behind the enemy's defences.

The prisoners captured near Whitside report Grant in Chattanooga. The Yankees had been on half rations for the last three weeks, and the horses suffering for forage.

Advices from Huntsville state that the enemy are raiding through the country, committing infamous depredations.

From Western North Carolina.—A letter was received in this City on Wednesday last from Gov. Vance, dated Marshall, Madison County, in which he states that the enemy has retired towards Tennessee. They were about eight hundred strong, commanded by Col. Smith, of Indiana. Gov. Vance will no doubt return to Raleigh to-day or to-morrow.—*Raleigh Standard, 6th.*

Extraordinary Case of Treason brought to Light.—CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—An extraordinary case of treason has recently come to light, having for its object the overthrow of the State Government; the release of the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase; the capture of the Arsenal at Columbus; and the release of John Morgan and his officers.

The conspiracy was brought to light by the United States detectives, who were supposed by the party implicated to be spies from the rebel Government.

Many arrests have been made, and other particulars have been made known to the authorities, but have not yet been made public.

A telegram from Cincinnati says that after accomplishing the objects above enumerated, the parties implicated were to have commenced a rebel raid in Ohio.

Information has been obtained that the organization exists in Illinois, waiting for the outbreak in Ohio.

Yankee Items.—Lincoln has positively expressed his intention not to take any action upon the French occupation of Mexico until the "domestic troubles" in which he is now involved are finally concluded. In an interview with a leading representative of one of the South American Republics recently, he so expressed himself with great emphasis, resisting all arguments brought to bear on the question.

Major Mosby, the famous guerilla, dined in the Marshall House, at Alexandria, on September 30th, and then had the impudence to inform the public of the fact by placarding it in chalk on a dead wall in town over his own signature.

The Chicago Tribune says: "We have an intimation that Gen. Halleck is shortly to be removed from the chief command of the armies of the United States."

Gold was quoted in New York on Saturday at 146½.

According to a yankee letter writer, Gen. Schofield—a low Dutchman now in command of the yankee forces in Missouri—recently caused six respectable citizens of Jackson co., who had committed no offending act, to be shot in cold blood. The people in that section, alarmed and terror-stricken at the threats of the infariate villain, are said to be flying from their homes, leaving all behind.

This is the wretch whose conduct, the telegraph informs us, is approved by Lincoln.

The Iron Rams.—The Liverpool papers, of the 21st ult., contradict the report that a guard of marines had been put on board one of the rams in the Mersey to prevent her sailing. In the meantime the work on one of the rams, Eltrouson, is being rapidly pushed foward, and no attempt is made to conceal the warlike character of the vessel. The Levant Herald, of Constantinople, confirms the report that the Turkish Government has offered to buy the rams. Two other members of the British Ministry, the Secretary of War and the Solicitor General, have made speeches on the American war. Both defended the course hitherto pursued by the Government and the continuance of strict neutrality.

Richmond Dispatch, 6th.

Captured.—The Schooner Alice Webb of 111 tons burthen, Vanbrunt master, from New York to Beaufort, N. C., with provisions and furniture for John Watson, a Connecticut man, who either had set up, or intended to set up, a Store in Beaufort, in attempting to get into Swansboro' on Friday last, got aground on the bar about half a mile from the beach. It would seem that the Captain mistook Swansboro' for Beaufort.

The crew and passengers came up to Swansboro' and surrendered themselves to our pickets. The Captain says that the Confederate force there consisted of 90 men of the 63d Regiment under Captain Harriss, and a detachment of the 5th C

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1863.

THE ELECTION.—The returns come in very slowly, and show an unprecedentedly small vote. The only results certain, so far as we now know, are the election of Mr Fuller in this district, and Mr Gilmer in the 6th. The indications are favorable to the election of Messrs Turner, Leach and Christian.

See returns in another column.

COMPARING THE POLLS.—We learn from the Standard that there is a discrepancy between the act of the Legislature and an ordinance of the Convention, on the subject of comparing the polls for Members of Congress. The law is imperative that the sheriffs shall meet on next Wednesday, and the ordinance requires the final decision to be made twenty days after the day of election in the army, so as to give the soldiers' vote time to be heard from. The result appears to be, that the sheriffs will have to meet at the places of comparing the polls on Wednesday next, and then, unless the votes are in from every Company in the army from every county in the District, they will have to adjourn to meet at the same place 20 days after the election in the army, which will be Wednesday of next week.

The following are the places of meeting:

At Plymouth, in the 1st District.
At Greenville, in the 2d District.
At Warsaw, in the 3d District.
At Lumberton, in the 4th District.
At Franklinton, in the 5th District.
At Greensborough, in the 6th District.
At Troy, in the 7th District.
At Charlotte, in the 8th District.
At Wilkesborough, in the 9th District.
At Asheville, in the 10th District.

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.—It is becoming a serious question whether the farmers of our State, some of them with abundant crops and nearly all doubtless with something to spare, will continue to withhold their provisions from market until the other classes of the community are brought to the point of starvation. A gentleman informed us last week that at that time there was not a bushel of corn to be had in town; it has since been sold at $10 to $12 per bushel; and flour has gone up suddenly to $100 per barrel. This is not because there is no corn and wheat to spare—there is plenty of both—but because, for some reason or other, those who have a surplus will not sell them. We would most earnestly remonstrate against such a course. It is unpatriotic, inhuman, and must in the end prove injurious to their own interest, for it will necessarily lead to some steps, of legislation or otherwise, to remedy the evil and prevent starvation.

"He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it," saith the wise man. And this does not mean that the curse and the blessing will proceed from "the people" only.

SHEEP AND DOGS.—We have looked with some interest through a pamphlet copy of a very long speech in the Legislature of Virginia, by Mr. McCue, on a bill of his to protect sheep and increase the production of wool. Mingled with a number of poetical quotations which seem sadly out of place in such a production, are many statistical and economical facts worthy of the attention of the Legislature and the people. For instance, he shows that while the average consumption of wool for clothing in the Southern States is 6 pounds to each person, man, woman and child, the actual home production is but 2 pounds—only one-third of the required quantity. But more than that, nearly two-thirds of the production is in those States now in the possession of the enemy. What we are to do for woolen clothes for the army and the people is, under these circumstances, a most serious question. In Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, the number of sheep and quantity of wool are shown by the censuses of 1850 and 1860, to be *decreasing*. Mr. McCue proposes to put a stop to this decrease by killing the dogs and by ceasing to kill and eat mutton and lamb. He supposes the number of dogs to be equal to one-third of the population, 3,068,-515—a most extravagant estimate—and that they consume food worth at present enormous prices $191,157,-125 per annum. Instead of being consumers to such a frightful extent, and instead of killing one-fourth of the sheep, say 1,732,348, worth, at $75 per head, $129,-176,000, he proposes to kill all the dogs, stating that each one will yield a gallon of oil second only in quality to neats' foot, worth $15, his skin, green, $8 50, dressed $38,—making the value of all the dead dogs after dressing their skins, $162,000,000. The dog skin is tough, soft, pliable and nearly equal to kid or calf for ladies' wear, or for summer wear for gentlemen's boots. The carcasses of the dead dogs would be valuable in the nitre beds.

Mr. McCue's figures are certainly large—the figures of an enthusiast—but they approximate the truth, and he brings respectable authority to sustain many of his facts.

From the books of the salesmen of stock in Richmond he finds that 40,445 sheep and lambs are slaughtered in that city in a year. He earnestly urges that the people refuse to eat mutton or lamb while there is such a manifest scarcity of wool.

A considerable part of the speech is devoted to a consideration of the profitableness of sheep raising, provided they could be protected from the ravages of dogs.

Gov. Vance has promised Mr. McCue to bring the subject before the Legislature at its ensuing session, which, by the way, will commence on the 4th Monday (the 23d) of this month.

PUFFING.—Our exchanges are lauding the liberality of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company of South Carolina for offering to sell to that State 10,000 yards per week of their goods at $1 10 cents a yard, which is less than half of what the goods are selling at. This, though liberal, need not call down such exclusive admiration from North Carolina Editors, unless they are unconscious of the fact that a number of the factories in North Carolina are and have been selling the same kind of goods to the State at 30 to 60 cents a yard, though they could get in market from three to four times as much. We doubt not that the Factories in this State have thus furnished more than a million of yards, at a saving to the State of probably that many dollars.

MAIL COMPLAINTS.—We have received a number of letters from subscribers at the Forts below Wilmington, complaining of the non-receipt of their papers, for weeks together. As we *know* that they are all despatched from this office, and so packed as to reach Wilmington, the only conclusion we can come to is that they are not forwarded from Wilmington because of the non-payment of the postage, which is payable at the Wilmington post office. Unfortunately, as we think, Congress did not pass the bill to exempt soldiers' papers from postage, and it is the duty of the postmasters to collect the postage quarterly in advance. Whenever the postage is not thus paid, the law makes it the duty of the postmaster to withhold the papers. We think if our subscribers will send the amount of postage to Wilmington, (13 cents per quarter for the Weekly and 26 cents for the Semi-Weekly,) they will have no further cause to complain.

YANKEE ELECTION FRAUDS.—The Ohio papers tell of gigantic frauds in the late election in which Vallandigham was beaten. In Highland county, containing a male population of 5,682, the Lincoln candidate had a majority of 582 more votes than the entire male population.

Pennsylvania is said to have been carried for Lincoln by similar frauds.

THE DIFFERENCE.—**When the friends of an honorable peace in this State and elsewhere, fearing that the Confederate administration would not take such steps as were desirable to see if the Northern government would come to terms, urged the idea that the sovereign States might themselves take such steps through their Legislatures or otherwise, the answer was that the war-making and treaty-making power had been delegated to the common govern't, and that any movement in the direction of peace by the States would be unconstitutional. The reply to this was, that under the old government, in which the States had less power theoretically than they have in the new, a peace conference was held in March 1861, composed of delegates from all the States, the object of which was to promote peace between the two sections and to avoid war; and that surely, if such a conference could be constitutionally held under the former, it might be held under the present system. But no—the advocates of war to the last man and the last dollar would hear nothing in reply to their favorite idea that the only way to make peace was through the government at Richmond, because that govern't alone had the constitutional power to do so. So much for their constitutional scruples on this score. But when a proposition is made that the States shall assume the Confederate debt, and they are reminded that the Confederate government alone has the power to raise revenue and pay debts for common defence, and that such a proposition would bleed the treasuries of the States and of the common government, and end in a consolidation of our present system, they turn a deaf ear to the fact, and are almost ready to charge those who are opposed to their favorite scheme with being unfriendly to the cause. The States have no power to interpose to end the war and make peace, but they have power to resume the authority which they have delegated to the Confederate government to pay debts incurred in the common defence. That is the argument. In the one case they are extremely solicitous to maintain the constitutional power of the Confederate government; in the other they appear to be indifferent, if their favorite scheme, which would swamp the States in endless indebtedness, can be carried out.**—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Standard is not fortunate in its comparison of the peace Conference of February 1861, (not March,) with that proposed by the so-called peace party of the present day. That Conference did not assume to itself any *power*—either to make war or peace—it was merely an assembly of distinguished men from the different States—an extra constitutional body—to consult together how to devise a plan that might be submitted to the consideration and action of Congress for reconciling differences in such manner as to *prevent* war. It interfered and proposed to interfere with no rights of the Executive, or of Congress. But the avowed object of the "peace men" in the present day was to make peace in defiance of the constitutional rights of the President and Senate—an object as impossible as it was unconstitutional. But even more than that: its object was to make a peace on the part of North Carolina alone, leaving her sister States to wage the war themselves, without her help, and indeed as it would inevitably have resulted with her help given to the yankees against her sister States; for if North Carolina were to go out of the Confederacy, she would at once be overrun by the yankees, and her men forced into the yankee army, to fight against their Southern brethren. To prevent such a disastrous result, self-preservation would oblige the Confederate army itself to take and hold armed possession of the State. North Carolina would thus become the battle ground of the two hostile nations, and her own sons would be arrayed in deadly hostility to each other. Such a desertion of her sister States in their hour of sore need would be universally regarded as an act of infamy from which the State would never recover. And it would not fall with more crushing weight upon any citizen within its limits than upon the Editor of the Standard, who, on the 20th of May, 1861, put his name to the Ordinance which involved her in the war, and pledged her to a common cause with the other States of the Confederacy; and who, on the next day, himself pledged "her last man and her last dollar" to the maintenance of this war and of the independence of the Confederacy. It was the Editor of the Standard himself, we repeat, who made this pledge in his paper of 21st May, 1861. *He* originated the expression, we suppose, as he did not profess to quote it. *We* use no such expressions, having no fancy for that style of braggadocia.

But the comparison is still further unfortunate, inasmuch as the peace conference of 1861 was an utter failure; and why should an illegitimate peace movement now be any more than a like abortion. That was the spontaneous movement of the people of all the States, anxious to preserve peace and the Union. This was to be manifestly confined to one State, for no other, either of the Confederate or of the yankee States, has manifested the slightest disposition to join in such a Quixotic movement.

Those who opposed the so-called peace movement, therefore, did it upon the grounds that it would be a base abandonment of friends to whom the State had solemnly pledged itself and to whom it is united by every tie of common institutions and common interest; that it was unconstitutional, and impracticable; that its only effect was to encourage our enemies and discourage our friends; and that it could lead to nothing but evil to North Carolina and her associates.

But turning from this subject, the Standard next makes an assault upon the "favorite scheme" of somebody or other, that the States shall assume the Confederate debt. We are not aware that this is the favorite scheme of anybody. Some indeed, and we among the number, would have been glad, at an earlier period of the struggle, to see the States endorse, (*not assume,*) a small share of the Confederate debt, for the double purpose of assisting the Confederate government and of showing a determination to pledge the States' means, as they had given their men, to the cause. But the debt has now grown to such an exent that it would be as idle to offer to endorse a few millions as it would be wrong to propose to assume the whole. That would indeed "swamp the States in endless indebtedness," which is neither proposed nor desired, so far as we know. The great object and aim of all true friends to the government must be to devise some constitutional and feasible mode of relieving the pecuniary difficulties which beset the government, so that it may be enabled to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. Very few, we presume, have any "favorite scheme" for accomplishing this, but all, we hope, desire its accomplishment in some way.

In view of the alarm of the Standard about consolidation, and blending the treasuries of the States and of the common government, we are a little surprised that it has not objected to the arrangement between our State and the Confederate government, by which the former clothes the troops in the Confederate army from this State. To us this seems to be a most admirable arrangement, by which our gallant men, who would undoubtedly have been the worst clad in the army, are actually the best clad; but we don't see how the anti-consolidation opinions of the Standard can tolerate such a "blending of the treasuries."

THE YANKEE ARMY.—In reading the following statement from a yankee paper, one is tempted to ask what has become of the more than a million and a quarter of men who had been in the yankee army up to the 1st of January last? And how it happens that so vast a multitude has been unable to conquer the South? Surely nothing but the help of Providence could have saved the Southern armies from annihilation! And as heretofore, so may we hope it will be hereafter:

"Sixteen free States and two slave States, have sent to the field 1,276,246 volunteers; of these 1,068,769 were three years' men. Pennsylvania has supplied 200,336 volunteers, of which 20,979 were three months', 15,100 nine months' and 164,257 three years' men. N. York has furnished 222,836 volunteers, of which 30,131 were two years', and 15 922 three months' men. Illinois has sent out 135,440 volunteers; Massachusetts 71,038. Kentucky has contributed 43,908 men, and Missouri 37,947. New Jersey comes in for a total of 30,214, of which 17,396 were three years' men, 10,714 nine months', and 3,105 three months' men. The above statement has been compiled from official sources, and may be relied on as being correct, up to January 1st, 1863."

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Fayetteville,	382	65	3
Flea Hill,	17	3	0
Kingsbury,	15	5	0
Rockfish,	43	1	0
John Monroe's,	2	2	0
Gray's Creek,	5	5	1
Seventy-First,	6	12	2
Lock's Creek,	9	0	0
Black River,	16	3	0
Quwhiffle,	9	2	0
	511	98	6

HARNETT COUNTY.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Barbecue,	40	1	0
Upper Little River,	45	12	0
Stewart's Creek,	15	9	3
Grove,	9	1	0
Neill's Creek,	3	28	2
Buckhorn,	28	7	0
	140	68	5

Averasboro' not heard from.

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
McPhaul's Mills,	34	4	0
Red Banks,	17	14	4
Lumberton,	102	28	1
St. Paul's,	44	2	0
Lumber Bridge,	17	12	0

ANSON COUNTY.

	Ashe.	Christian.
Beverly's,	13	00
Wadesboro',	167	10
Lilesville,	39	6

CHATHAM COUNTY.

	Christian.	Ashe.
Pittsboro'	87	99
Bear Creek	108	61
Cedar Grove	5	13
Oakland	77	6
Jones' Grove	17	20
Baldwin's	9	12
Gulf	19	13
Matthew's	6	29
Lane's	7	17
Silk Hope	3	37
Edwards's	19	7
Stout's	37	8
Lassiter's	65	21
Buckhorn	21	14
Haywood	67	22
Hadley's	105	18
	657	390
Co D, 35th N C T,	17	14
Co H, 30th "	3	1
Co E, 63d "	39	6
Co G, 63d "	21	4
Co I, 32d "	8	17
Co I, 6th "	0	10
46th Reg't "	1	10
	741	452

MOORE COUNTY.—As far as ascertained.

	Congress. Christian.	Ashe	House of Commons. Ritter.	McIver	Sloan.	Harrington.
McNaill's.	19	29	10	18	3	15
Carthage,	98	53	83	66	1	0
Sloan's,	54	22	2	15	10	44
Pocket,	27	33	3	46	0	6
Sanders's,	39	24	39	15	4	16
Sand Hills,	5	14	8	9	2	0
Sheffield's,	34	1	39	1	0	0
Ritter's,	110	1	111	1	0	0
Morris's,	19	19	8	12	5	17
Tyson's,	9	21	5	15	1	4
Mineral Spr'g,	16	2	15	3	0	0
Co C, 35th Reg	30	18	0	21	19	1
Co D, 49th,	41	12				
Co H, 46th,	18	10	17	10		
Co F, 50th,	30	9	0	13	5	15

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Bridgers.	Yellowly.
Lenoir,	86	127
Greene,	47	173

THIRD DISTRICT.

	McRae.	Devane.	Faison.	Leach.
Wayne (and army.)	445	61	47	419
Sampson (and Army)	70	375	219	177

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Cumberland,	511	98	6
Harnett,	140	68	5
New Hanover (and Army)	100	424	152

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Turner.	Arrington.
Wake,	937	819
Orange,	704	223
Warren,	52	440

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ashe.	Christian.
Chatham (and Army,)	452	741
Moore (and Army)	268	549

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Lander.	Ramsay.
Mecklenburg,	707	205
Cabarrus (and Army,)	449	400
Rowan (" ")	248	712
Lincoln,	251	256
Gaston,	143	166
Union (and Army)	270	321

ARMY VOTE.

1st DISTRICT.	Smith.	Warren.	Henry.	Starke.
In last Observer,	6	00	3	00
17th Regiment,	72	27	00	258
Cooke's Brigade,	39	10	00	00
1st N C Troops,	00	17	00	00
32d N C T, B,	4	6	00	10

2d DISTRICT.	Bridgers.	Yellowley.
In last Observer,	242	205
40th Reg't, Co F,	7	35
17th Reg't,	54	26
8th Reg't, Co C,	5	8
15th Reg't,	28	4
13th Reg't,	17	
27th Reg't,	38	25
33d Reg't,	40	
44th Reg't,	5	1
Manly's Battery,	21	
Cooke's Brigade,	65	29
Latham's Battery,	6	1
24th N C T,	15	00

3d DISTRICT.	McRae.	Devane.	Faison.	Leach.
In last Observer,	176	160	86	192
17th Reg't,	80	1	2	15
24th Reg't, Co F,				4
66th Reg't,	28			185
Manly's Battery,				14
Cooke's Brigade,	18	21	9	21
Latham's Battery,	19	1	0	11
24th N C T,	28	2	2	114

4th DISTRICT.	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
In last Observer,	578	808	70
Cumming's Battery,	6	18	6
8th Reg't, Co C,	7	2	5
18th Reg't,	6	80	46
Cumberland Co's, elsewhere specified,	121	48	21
Cooke's Brigade,	52	60	1
Harrington's Lt Artillery,	31	5	0
Latham' Battery,		4	
50th N C T, F,	4	1	0

5th DISTRICT.	Turner.	Arrington.
In last Observer,	109	122
17th Reg't,	21	4
66th Reg't,	184	29
8th Reg't, Co C,	2	1
24th Reg't,	10	84
Manly's Battery,	10	9
Cooke's Brigade,	45	41
66th Reg't, Co D,	33	19
28th N C T,	27	8
50th " A,	10	1
Ramseur's Brigade,	95	79
14th, E and K,	11	30
30th, 2 Cos,	54	13
Daniel's Brigade,	22	13

6th DISTRICT.	Gilmer.	Brown.
In last Observer,	8	27
Cooke's Brigade,	47	11
50th, A,	30	0
24th,	91	10
17th,	12	0
2d,	14	0

7th DISTRICT.	Ashe.	Christian.
In last Observer,	221	305
24th Reg't, Co F,		2
Cooke's Brigade,	86	159
52d, Capt Hearne's,	12	4
" " Kyle's	2	10
6 Chatham Cos,	46	72

8th DISTRICT.	Lander.	Ramsay.
In last Observer,	185	233
Cooke's Brigade,	42	66
Riley's Battery,	45	41
Ramseur's Brigade,	58	25
17th,	0	19
28th,	81	81

9th DISTRICT.	Gaither.	Smith.
In last Observer,	4	164
Cooke's Brigade,	00.	10
Ramseur's Bridge,	81	0
2d N C T,	5	9

10th DISTRICT.	Logan.	Hyman.	Erwin.
In last Observer,	80	28	
Camp Vance,	88	17	11
49th Reg't,	88	5	1
Thomas's Legion (2 Cos)		69	109

Cumberland Army Votes, as returned to the Sheriff.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Capt Strange's Co,	10	11	
Co K, 38th Reg't N C T.	15		
Co C, 54th Reg't,	8	2	
Co C, 10th N C Battalion,	1		
Co C, 35th Reg't N C T,			10
Post of Goldsboro',		2	
Co E, 8th Reg't N C T,	85		2
Capt C D Foy's Co,	1		
Detachment 51st Reg't N C T,	2		2
Capt J B Starr's Co,	51	7	
Capt Melvin's Co,	4	1	
Co I, 51st Reg't N C T,	55	2	1
Co D, 51st Reg't N C T,	10		
24th N C T, Co F,	26		8
Co A, 5th N C T,	00	10	00
Co A, 63d N C T,	5	13	1
Co D, 3d Cavalry,	28	3	00

1 scattering in Co C, 54th, and 5 in Capt Melvin's Co.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN WILMINGTON.

The President arrived at Wilmington from Charleston on Thursday evening last. A delegation of citizens met him at Florence, and escorted him to town, where he was received with a Presidential salute, met by Major-Gen. Whiting and staff and the Mayor and a committee of citizens, and escorted by a great concourse of citizens through illuminated streets to the residence of Gen. Whiting, whose guest he was during his stay. From the balcony of Gen. Whiting's house, says the Journal, "he was welcomed in an appropriate manner by Wm. A. Wright, Esq., who spoke of his distinguished services to the country and returned to him the acknowledgments of the people of Wilmington for the measures adopted for their defence in armament and fortification, as well as in placing these in charge of a skillful General and other proper officers.

The President in reply returned his thanks to the people of Wilmington and to Mr. Wright as their organ, for the cordial welcome they had given him. He was proud to be welcomed by such an enthusiastic concourse of North Carolinians to the soil of the ancient and honored town of Wilmington. He hoped that Wilmington, although frequently menaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invading foe. He knew well the importance of her harbor, now the only one through which foreign trade was carried on, and he trusted that the valor of her people, assisted by the means which the government would send to her defence, would be fully adequate for that purpose. He had given for the defence of Wilmington one of the best soldiers in the Confederate army—one whom he had seen tried in battle and who had risen higher and higher as dangers accumulated around him. What other means the government could command had been sent here, and in case of attack such additions would be made to the garrison in men and arms as would, he believed, enable Wilmington to repulse the foe, however he might come, by land or by sea.

The President urged upon all their duty to do a full part in the present great struggle, the issues of which were on the one hand freedom, independence, prosperity—on the other hand, subjugation, degradation and absolute ruin. The man who could bear arms should do so. The man who could not bear arms, but had wealth, should devote it freely to the support of the soldiers and to taking care of their widows and orphans. Those who for the necessities of civil government, or for the carrying on of industrial pursuits deemed essential to the country, were exempt from the general service, were still bound to take part in the local defence; even the old man who was unable to bear arms, must, in the course of long years have acquired an influence, which should be exerted to arouse those in his neighborhood to fresh zeal and renewed exertions in support of the cause in which all are so deeply interested. If we were unanimous, if all did their duty manfully, bravely, disinterestedly, then our subjugation would be impossible; but if, neglecting the interests of the country, and only anxious to heap up sordid gain, each man attended only to his own private interests, then would it be found that such gains were accumulated only to fall into the hands of the plundering yankees. The soldier who had fought bravely for his country, although he could leave his children no other fortune, would leave them rich in an inheritance of honor, while the wealth gathered and heaped up in the spirit of Shylock, in the midst of a bleeding country, would go down with a branding and a curse.

Since the President had last passed through Wilmington he had travelled far and visited many portions of the county, and in some he had found ruin and devastation marking the track of the vandal foe. Blackened chimneys alone remained to mark the spot where happy homes once stood, and smouldering ashes replaced the roofs that had sheltered the widow and the orphan. Wherever the invader had passed the last spark of Union feeling had been extinguished, and the people of the districts which the yankees had supposed subjugated were the warmest and most devoted friends of the Confederacy.

In North Carolina, as elsewhere, the contact of the yankees had thoroughly extinguished every spark of Union feeling wherever they had come. The Eastern portion of the State which had suffered most from the enemy was perhaps the most loyal and devoted portion of the whole State; and North Carolina as a State had not been behind any other in the number of troops she had given to the armies of the Confederacy. In every field, from great Bethel, the first, to Chickamauga, the last, the blood of North Carolinians had been shed and their valor illustrated, and if she had fewer trumpeters than some others to sound her fame, the list of killed and wounded from every battle-field attested her devotion and bore witness to her sacrifices. North Carolina might well be proud of her soldiers in the armies of the Confederacy.

We are all engaged in the same cause. We must all make sacrifices. We must use forbearance with each other. We are all liable to err. Your Generals may commit mistakes; your President may commit mistakes; you yourselves may commit mistakes. This is human and for this proper allowance must be made. We must cultivate harmony, unanimity, concert of action. We must, said the President, beware of croakers—beware of the man who would instil the poison of division and disaffection because this section or that section had not got its full share of the spoils and the plunder, the honors and the emoluments of office. Did we go into this war for office or for plunder?—did we expect to make money by it? If so, then he and others, who, like him, had lost all—had seen the product of years swept away, had been woefully mistaken. But we had not gone into this war from any such ignoble motives, and no such narrow considerations ought to control appointments. Merit and merit alone should be the criterion. And merit *had* been found, and North Carolinians had received and now held a full proportion of the high positions in the army. He here alluded to Gen'l BRAGG, a native son of North Carolina.

If there were those who yielded to despondency, who despaired of the Republic, who were willing to submit to degradation, they were not to be found in the ranks of the army, where all was confidence and determination. Those who complained most, were those who had made the fewest sacrifices, not the soldiers who had made the most.

In the changing fortunes of war, we may for a time be driven back, but with a resolute purpose and united effort we would regain all that we had lost, and accomplish all that we had proposed. Freed from the shackles imposed upon us by our unocongenial association with a people who had proved themselves to be ten times worse than even he had supposed them to be, the Confederate States would spring forward in a career of happiness and prosperity surpassing the dreams of the most sanguine.

The President again returned thanks for his kind and enthusiastic reception, and withdrew.

A loud call was made upon Maj. Gen. Whiting, who returned thanks for this evidence of regard, but remarked that he could not presume to address the audience after the able and eloquent speech of his Commander-in-Chief, President Davis. He could only pledge himself to do all in his power for the defence of Wilmington.

The President is evidently in better health than he has been for a long time. His voice was full, round and sonorous—its slightest accents being distinctly audible at the utmost verge of the very large crowd assembled.

By nine o'clock the street was cleared and the President left to rest and recruit himself. On Thursday morning he accompanied Gen. Whiting down the river to examine the various works put up for its defence, landing at Fort Anderson, Fort Branch, Fort Caswell, and Fort Fisher. At Fort Caswell and Fort Fisher salutes were fired and the President made brief but stirring addresses. He examined Fort Caswell and its outworks, also Fort Fisher with its outworks, spending a longer time at this latter work than at any other point. We understand that he expressed himself much gratified by the appearance of the works and their indications of strength and efficiency. The party returned a little after dark highly gratified with their trip.

"Mr. Davis and suite left this morning for Richmond, pleased, we trust, with his brief stay in Wilmington, and certainly leaving a pleasing impression behind him."

From Western North Carolina.—ASHEVILLE, Nov. 5.—Last week the Federals evacuated the Warm Springs, falling back a few miles beyond the State line. 200 of our cavalry crossed the mountain, and went within 10 miles of Greenville, but in returning the yankee cavalry made a dash upon their rear, capturing 3 men and 2 wagons. They again occupy the Springs in strong force. Gen. Vance's headquarters are at Marshall.

His Excellency Gov. Vance arrived here on Friday evening, and on Sunday went down to the headquarters of the General, to satisfy himself fully as to the "situation." The Governor is a military man, knows the country thoroughly, and all his energies are enlisted in the work of expelling and punishing the enemy. Shouldn't be surprised if somebody "gets hurt" before long.

P. S. The latest information from the front, is to the effect that our forces under Capt. Boone were again in possession of the Springs, at 11 o'clock on Monday night. Capt. B remained after the cavalry left, and saved all the wagons.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Brig. Gen. Vance for a copy of Lieut Col. Bryson's official report of the second fight at the Warm Springs:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1863.—Brig. Gen. R. B. Vance:—I would make the following report of the engagement of the detachment from the 25th N. C. T., under my command at the Warm Springs, Madison county, N. C., on the 26th inst.

In pursuance of orders from you I crossed the French Broad at Marshall on the morning of the 25th, with 80 men from the Regiment, commanded by Capt. C. M. Roberts, Lieut. W. P. Welch, Lieut. Plumblee, Lieut. Hyatt and Lieut Lane, and took the road up Pine Creek, and crossed the Spring Creek Mountain by a trail, leading to what is known as the "Flats" on Spring Creek, which we reached about one hour in the night. There I was joined by Maj. Rhea from Haywood, with about 20 militia men. I here procured supper for the men, and proceeded on the march, reaching the enemy's outpost just at daylight; but instead of finding a picket at his outpost, I found him drawn up in line of battle waiting to receive me, he having discovered the plan, from all accounts, early the night before. When I made the attack, although he numbered, as was afterwards ascertained, about 400 in line, I charged him and completely routed him from his position, and drove him beyond the field. A second time coming up, showed the same result. A third time they reinforced and came. With this force my little band struggled for some time successfully, but seeing that we were completely overwhelmed in point of numbers, I gave the order to fall back, which most of the men did in good order. All the men and officers acted on this occasion with such coolness and gallantry that it is hard to individualize, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the conduct of Lieut. W. P. Welch and Serg't Collins of Co B. Lieut. Welch led his men with great gallantry, and set an excellent example for them, for more than one of the enemy was seen to fall by his hand. In a hand to hand encounter Sergeant Collins rushed forward and sacrificed his own life to save mine.

Maj. Rhea and a portion of his militia fought well, but the conduct of the others was not very good.

My loss was four killed, viz: Lieut. Hyatt, Sergeant Collins, privates Monroe Huskins and L. Dodgins. Wounded—B. F. West severely, Person of Co. I, slightly, Williams seriously, Townsend wounded and in the hands of the enemy; John McClure, militiaman, seriously.

I am satisfied that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot fall short of 30, and most of my officers think it was greater than that.

I am, General, with great respect, your ob't servant,
SAM. C. BRYSON,
Lt. Col 25th R. N. C. T., Com. Detachment.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—There was slow firing to-day from two Monitors and the land batteries. 587 shots were fired from sunset on Wednesday to sunset on Thursday—125 wired. No casualties up to 7 o'clock this evening. Another iron-clad, supposed to be the Atlanta, came in from sea and joined the fleet inside. The Ironsides is still quiet. A prisoner says that the Ironsides cannot go North nor take part in the bombardment. He says that the iron plates on the Ironsides were all gored by the torpedoes, and that they have ever since been kept steadily at the pump.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The enemy was quiet last night. Not a gun was fired. Firing was renewed this morning at intervals of a half to three quarters of an hour. Another Monitor came up.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The fire from the enemy has been from two Monitors, and battery Gregg to-day, at intervals of about every fifteen minutes. The fire of Gregg has been principally directed on the Southwest angle, and that of the Monitors against the Eastern. The falling debris now serves to aid in strengthening the fort. The number of shots fired from sunset on Thursday to sunset on Friday, were four hundred. One hundred missed. The casualties to-day have been two killed, ten slightly, and two severely wounded, all of the 27th Georgia; names not ascertained.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Firing last night slow but steady. One Monitor and a mortar battery engaged this morning. No further casualties to report.

From Northern Virginia.—GORDONSVILLE, Nov. 6.—Five yankee privates and one sergeant were brought here to-day, captured at Warrenton on yesterday whilst foraging. They report considerable activity among their army, but say there is no indication of going into winter quarters.

RICHOND, Nov. 7.—If we are correctly informed, there is no material change in the position of affairs in Northern Virginia, notwithstanding the report which obtained circulation yesterday that both armies were moving towards Fredericksburg.

It would seem that the enemy are busy in reconstructing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but we think that this is no indication of their early advance.

On Wednesday last the yankess captured one of our commissioned officers and five privates, who were on picket, and who had ventured too far beyond the regular lines.—*Dispatch.*

From Western Virginia.—DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The enemy's forces have retreated to Greenville, our forces pursuing. At last advices they had crossed the Holston, a small force of the enemy remaining at Rogersville. The yankees, estimated at 7,000, are marching on Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, under Avirell.

From Tennessee.—We do not believe many weeks will elapse before Bragg's plan of campaign will be fully developed and carried out. There are many movements making which the public are not aware of, as if published they might reach the enemy before they are performed.

The situation in Tennessee should cause no further fear than a natural solicitude for the success of the campaign now inaugurated. Everything that is necessary for the ejectment of Grant, is being hastened, and we trust the day is not distant when our plans will be entirely successful.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 5th.*

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 29, 1863.

Lt. Gen. Polk, Atlanta, Ga:

GENERAL: After an examination into the causes and circumstances attending your being relieved from command with the army commanded by Gen. Bragg, I have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing to justify a Court Martial or Court of Inquiry, and I therefore dismiss the application.

Your appointment to a new field of duty, alike important and difficult, is the best evidence of my appreciation of your past services, and expectation of your future career.

I am very truly and respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Impressment.—We are assured in the most positive terms, and upon authority which we cannot doubt, that no impressments have been made by the Commissary Department of the Confederate Government of articles *in transitu* to market. The orders against such impressments are of the most precise and explicit character, and any officer violating these orders has only to be reported to the Department to insure his dismissal.

Richmond Dispatch.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Col. PAUL F. FAISON, C. S. A., to Mrs. ANNIE H. BRYAN, youngest daughter of Hon. George E. Badger.

DIED,

In Randolph county, on the 6th inst., SALLIE GUTHRIE, daughter of Alfred and Emilie B. Brower, aged 1 year 8 months and 23 days.

At her residence in Robeson county, Oct. 1st., in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. MARY McCORMICK, relict of Daniel McCormick.

In Carthage, on the 4th inst., at the residence of her son, Mrs. MARGARET TYSON, relict of the late John Tyson, in the 88th year of her age.

In this vicinity, on the 5th inst., MARCUS LAFAYETTE, aged four years, son of Kindred and Mary Elizabeth Stewart, of Montgomery county.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $500, from the "Soldier's Friend," Miss Buie, to be invested in sheeting for the benefit of N. C. Soldiers.

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society will be held at Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's residence on Thursday aftern

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTY

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We, the undersigned, citizens and farmers of the county of Cumberland, fully impressed with the belief that organized systematic benevolence is absolutely necessary to prevent suffering in the families of our soldiers, and to provide them with provisions at a low and reasonable rate, do therefore appeal to all farmers and good citizens in our county to meet us in Convention at some early day to devise some system for this desirable end that can speedily be carried into active operation No argument is necessary to convince you that there will be great suffering unless speedy means are adopted for their relief. You have but to look at your own neighborhoods to be abundantly convinced of this. At the present ridiculously high price of provisions, the monthly pay of soldiers and the monthly allowance made their families will not furnish them with even bread for one-half of their time. Many have no other means of subsistence. We repeat that, unless speedily provided, suffering to a very great extent will ensue. If this is allowed, the consequences are too terrible to think of. Suffice it to say, that we regard it as the greatest danger that has ever threatened us. The remedy for this threatening evil rests with the farmers of the country—we who hold the supplies. The government is scarcely able to feed our soldiers, and can do next to nothing for their families County appropriations, heretofore so effective, are found now to be insufficient. Individual charity will not do to rely on. We conclude that it is only by a systematic, organized, united effort, that relief can be afforded. We are confident there are patriotism and benevolence among our farmers to accomplish this. There are many who, owing to short crops, think they can do nothing. But to such we say, that by a rigid economy you can make a surplus. It is better to give a portion, than, by holding all and thereby causing suffering, jeopardize the whole.

We propose to the farmers in Cumberland county to meet us in Convention at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Tuesday of Superior Court week, the 17th inst., to organize an Association for the relief of soldiers' families, by appointing a President and Executive Committee, and two good and responsible men in each district, whose duty it shall be to visit each and every soldiers' family in their respective districts and ascertain as far as possible their condition, and how much will be required to support them during the ensuing year. That the amount required in all the districts be summed up, that we may know the amount of provisions required for the county. That this amount be subscribed by the farmers, to be placed in depots in each district, to be sold to soldiers at a price to be established by the Executive Committee—say corn 1 50, bacon 50. That the district committees be constituted, as far as practicable, the guardians of these families. That these committees have discretionary powers, and that all doubtful cases be referred to the Executive Committee. That the Executive Committee be authorized to co-operate with the Relief Associations of Fayetteville and other parts of the county, as far as practicable.

We suggest the above as an outline of a plan, without going further into details. If a better can be presented, we will cheerfully accept it. We believe our plan is practical and feasible, and if adopted will result in much good. We cordially invite the millers in the different districts to unite with us in the good work, by grinding toll-free for soldiers' families. Let all good men join us in this laudable movement. And if there be any who refuse, let it be the duty of the district committee to inform them of their delinquency and to recommend them to the tender mercies of the enrolling officer.

Let us accomplish this good work, and it will be as bread cast upon the waters, which shall return after many days. Let us do this, and 'tis but an act of self-preservation, as it will enable our gallant soldiers to remain contentedly in the field and achieve new victories to a final peace. Soldiers' wives and little ones will rise up and call us blessed, and, better than all, we will enjoy the plaudits of approving consciences.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS.
JOHN C. BLOCKER.
EDWARD SPEARMAN.
JOHN C. SMITH.
E. H. EVANS.
JAS. M. SMITH.
JONATHAN EVANS.
A. A. MCKETHAN.
W. B. WRIGHT.

Baptist State Convention.—This body met in this city on Wednesday last—Rev. James McDaniel, President, in the Chair. About 50 delegates were enrolled on the first day, representing twenty churches and seven Associations.

Rev. James McDaniel was re-elected President, and Rev. J. D. Hufham, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, Secretary for the ensuing year.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

The following officers were elected for the next year: Rev. Jas. McDaniel, President; Vice Presidents, 1st, Rev. Thos. E. Skinner; 2d, Rev. W. M. Wingate; 3rd, Rev. B. F. Marable; Secretary, Rev J. D. Hufham; Treasurer, Rev. J. S. Purefoy; Auditor, Rev. W. T. Walters.

A great deal of business was transacted by the Convention, among which was the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of an agent to solicit contributions to establish a fund for the education of the children of deceased and disabled soldiers.

The Sunday school cause received a due share of attention. A Sunday School and Publication Board was established, located at Raleigh, and consisting of seven members. The object of this Board is to aid in the preparation and circulation of Sunday School Books, &c., so much needed at this time.

The Convention was not unmindful of the religious wants of the soldiers. On Saturday night the report of Rev. N. B. Cobb, General Agent of Army Colportage, was presented. He had received, during the year, upwards of $20,000 for the purpose of sending religious reading to the soldiers. $1000 were contributed to send the Biblical Recorder to the army. After several interesting addresses on Saturday night, a contribution amounting to almost $5000 was made by the Congregation for Army Colportage. We learn that the session of the Convention was a pleasant and harmonious one.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Gen. Morgan.—The Montgomery "Daily Advertiser" publishes the life and military achievements of the renowned Gen. John H. Morgan, now a prisoner, with head shaved, and pie-bald garments, in the Penitentiary of Ohio. An extract from the article in question, which we subjoin, recapitulates all the grand exploits of this Southern Paladin. No man of his day has accomplished more, if so much, and the summing up shows an array of glorious deeds that were never surpassed in number and brilliancy. The writer says:

"Morgan's career may be summed up with truth as follows: He has fought sixty-three battles and has been successful in fifty-seven; took 50,000 prisoners, killed 20,000, and destroyed $50,000,000 worth of property, taken 50,000 stand of small arms, and fifty pieces of artillery, 20,000 horses; and traveled 12,000 miles."

These figures surpass anything in the annals of history, and he has not had with him at any time over five thousand men for duty.

THE CONFEDERATE SOCIETY'S ADDRESS.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., Oct. 14, 1863.

At a special meeting of the Confederate Society of Enterprise, Mississippi, the following memorial and resolutions, after full discussion and debate, were unanimously passed:

To the President and Congress of the Confederate States:

Your memorialists, citizens of Mississippi, and members of the Confederate Society of Enterprise, would respectfully set forth, not in the detail of argument, but by a few salient suggestions, their views in relation to the exigencies of the country, and the successful prosecution of the war

Believing that the war we are now waging for the independence of these Confederate States, a war which has been forced upon us by the fanatics of the North, in defence of our inalienable rights, has been prolonged, and has assumed proportions of such a gigantic magnitude as was not contemplated in its commencement, consequently the laws which have been enacted from time to time, have not proven fully adequate to the exigencies which have arisen. Therefore, under the pressing necessities of the country, wisdom as well as patriotism, demands the service of every man and every dollar's worth of property in the Confederacy, in some form or other, for the defence of our homes and domestic institutions. We therefore earnestly request your honorable body at the earliest possible period to call to the aid of the Government by enactments of law, every able bodied man, having due reference; however, to the great agricultural and mechanical interests of the country, and so much of the property of every man, woman and child, as may be found necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, as it is always considered wise to sacrifice the lesser for the greater good.

What is the voice of our heroic citizen soldiery as they confront the foe on every bloody battle-field? Is it not that glorious cry: "Give me liberty or give me death!" Therefore, we entreat you, our law makers, who are charged with the high and holy duty of protecting the honor and integrity of the nation, to call to the aid of our brave soldiers its entire strength and resources.

If Congress has the power, (as it unquestionably has,) to conscribe and put in jeopardy the life and limb of every citizen, it certainly has the power to conscribe so much of the property of the country as may be needed for its safety and defence. Congress also has the right to determine by law the wages of the soldier; justice, therefore as well as sound policy, demands at your hands that you should also establish and ordain fixed prices to be paid by Government for all supplies and property which they find necessary for the support of the army and protection of the country and that in fixing said prices, strict reference should be had to the standard of the soldiers' wages.

When the pay of the private soldier is fixed by law at from eleven to fourteen dollars per month, then all other articles of necessity and subsistence should be in like proportion. The price of a horse should not exceed one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Wheat per bushel should not be over one dollar; and bacon per pound should not be more than twelve and a half cents. And so of all other articles of subsistence or property needful for our armies.

By this just and equitable standard of action, the war may be sustained without just cause of complaint, so long as there are men to confront the enemy, or supplies and property left in the country to subsist them.

In this way the issues of the Treasury Department may be brought within the bounds of the ability of the Government to pay.

To remedy the growing and demoralizing evils of a redundant currency which is now afflicting the country, and which seriously threatens its utter bankruptcy and ruin, there is but one sure remedy, and that is, taxation commensurate with the evil itself. Every dollar of Confederate money issued by our Government is a legal and just debt upon the property of all the people, and every principle of honor and justice demands its final redemption.

We, therefore, desire to pay as much of the debt as possible within the next two or three years, while there is a redundancy of currency, and before the national debt accumulates a load of interest beyond our capacity to pay.

To do this taxes must be largely increased. By taxing incomes of five, ten or twenty thousand dollars one half, you do no injury, but rather a benefit, because the payment of one half to the Government, of its own issues, so strengthens its credit that the remaining half is valued higher than the whole would be without said tax and established credit

The planter can pay two, or even three-tenths of his productions in taxes, and will do it cheerfully rather than see his country ruined and disgraced by bankruptcy and subjugation; and so of all other interests of the country.

The great heart of the nation is not only patriotic but honest, not only brave but proud, and will cheerfully make every needful sacrifice required for independence and nationality, when judiciously regulated by law, so as to bear equally on all classes.

In conclusion, we desire to remind your honorable body that true bravery and strict integrity are twin brothers and inseparably connected in principle, and we desire to exemplify this by our every act, so as to present to the gaze of the civilized and christianized world the proud spectacle of a reaction of men, who have not only the courage to defend their rights to the last extremity, but also the honesty to pay the last jot and tittle of their national debt, be it ever so great.

1. *Resolved*, That this memorial be transmitted to President Davis, to be laid before Congress with the request that he call special attention to the same.

2. *Resolved*, That all papers favorable to the proceedings of this meeting are earnestly requested to publish said memorial and resolutions.

3. *Resolved*, That should it meet with the approbation of the public press, that we suggest the holding of a National Convention at Atlanta, Ga., the third Wednesday in November, to be attended by delegates of one or more from each county, to take into consideration the exigencies of the country.

J. W. HARMON,
Secretary Confederate Society.

Prolific Corn.—Our friend Charles W. Johnston, Esq., residing four miles this side of Chapel Hill, a few days ago brought us four ears of corn, as specimens of his crop. Two of them, we think, were the largest and heaviest ears we ever saw, one of them weighing two pounds eleven ounces, the other two pounds nine ounces; the four ears weighed six pounds. The kernels on all of them were well filled and sound to the very tip of the cob. Each ear appeared to be of a different variety, indicated by the number of rows on the cob, one having eighteen rows, one sixteen, and the other a less number of rows. In a country where such corn can be produced, why should it be held up for famine prices? We learn that a very large supply of syrup from the Chinese Sugar Cane has been produced in all sections of this county the present season.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

A Merited Promotion.—We have been pleased to learn that *Major* John J. Hedrick has been promoted, and is now *Col.* John J. Hedrick. We congratulate the Col. upon his promotion to a rank which he has so well earned by his valuable services in the construction of most admirable works for the protection of Wilmington.

Wilmington Journal.

VAE VICTIS.

That the war has fairly become, on the part of our enemies, a war not for the restoration of the "Union" (which they have long known to be impossible), but a war for the utter subjugation of the white people of the South, has been made sufficiently apparent by many indications. The elaborate letter of Mr. Whiting, a high official at Washington; that of General Hovey, one of their Generals; the "platform" of the Minnesota Republicans, and many other authoritative utterances, have made this clear enough. But we have not seen any thing in this line so audacious and ferocious as the farewell address of Major General Oglesby to his corps at Memphis. This officer is disabled by infirmities from active service; but he urges his command to proceed with the work, concluding his address in these words:

"You may well say: This war cannot last much longer. You, who have witnessed traitors with haughty pretension crouch at your feet for mercy; the mansions of the domineering rich turned into boarding houses, and the chivalry turned landlord and lady, for the entertainment of yankee officers Those who have spurned, beg for favors at your hands; and swearing a new allegiance for protection to property, meanly violate it to serve a rebel. It is fit and proper that such a people, who foolishly wage such a war, should at last meet face to face the black race of the South, bend to the rod of the slaves they have so long outraged, and tremble before the men proclaimed by them to have no rights. A just retribution, one they cannot avoid; the humiliation their own bold treason has brought upon them; a resort that needs no justification in the sight of God or man, for it is right. "R. J. OGLESBY, Major General)"

Such is, indeed, the real programme of the war; and such is to be the fate, in case of our defeat, of those cowards who shall be alive to undergo it. Do our people fully comprehend what it means? Have they considered the kind of life, or rather death-in-life, which the unfortunate survivors of us would be called on to suffer as a conquered people? To the confiscation of estates and deprivation of all civil rights must be immediately added, as usual in such cases, an universal disarmament of the subject population; domiciliary visits, in the day, and in the night, to search for arms in the houses of suspected persons by negro guards under negro officers; garrisons of negro troops in all our towns to keep "order" and enforce the "law!" It is no fancy picture—such things are actually done in Poland, in Ireland; but here they would have the additional and curious felicity of tyranny, that Southern gentlemen would, in the words of this Yankee Major General, be made to "bend to the rod of their own slaves"

To prepare for this arrangement it is now the settled policy of the Yankee nation to force the black race up to the level of the white. A distinguished officer lately arrived from a Northern prison, informs us that one regiment, at least, of white men now boasts of a colored lieutenant colonel. The other day, in Baltimore, two New York regiments were compelled to line the street, and present arms while a negro regiment marched through.

There is no excuse for any misapprehension on this point. We must disable and destroy the power of that nation by the sword, or else it will inevitably reduce us to a state of shame fulvassalage, of which history offers no example up to this time. Surely no more is needed in order to impel every Confederate, whose veins run blood, to put forth every faculty and energy of soul and body in the task of beating back so foul and hateful a foe. What man of fighting age will hold back when such an issue is to be tried? What capitalist will withhold his treasure from the support of that government and army, which are our sole safeguard against the most miserable fate? What maiden will endure the presence of a lover or a brother away from the field where so grand a game is playing? For such a sacred work what mother will grudge her only son?

It gives us a certain grim pleasure to see with what scorching contempt this General speaks of those Mississippi planters who have "sworn a new allegiance for protection of property," and significantly hints to them that their mean compliance will avail them nothing. Nor ought it to avail them. Let them "bend to the rod," and kiss it, and perish under it.

We may add that Major General Oglesby's address has been received with universal applause and acclamation by his people.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Debt.—On the 1st of September, 1863, according to the New York Times, the Yankee public debt was one billion, two hundred and twenty-eight millions, eight hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one dollars, eleven cents.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will be in Lumberton on and for two weeks previous to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, on the fourth Monday in November next, to settle the Estate of R. E. Trey, deceased, as far as possible All persons having claims for or against the same, will please call on me and settle promptly.

MARY TROY, Ex'x.
Oct 13 1863. 73*8tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 420 acres of Land in Moore county, lying on Deep River. There is on the premises a No. 1 Dwelling and all necessary Outhouses This land is said to be about the centre of the Coal Basin. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to William McIntosh, on the plank road leading to the Gulf from Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Chalk Level, Harnett county

J. A HARMAN
October 22, 1863 75 9tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Christian McRimmen, Margaret McRimmen, Harrison McRimmen, Murdoch McRae, Executor of the Will of Joseph McRimmen, deceased, and Daniel McLeod, Executor of the Will of Neill McRimmon, deceased, against Arch'd McRimmen, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmen.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McCallum and his wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmen, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, vs. Arch'd McRimmon, John McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jno. McRimmon and Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS

THIRD ANNOUNCEMENT.

$2500—Rev T R Skinner.

$1200—Walter F Leak, Col J W Leak, Rev J Ledbetter, Richmond county

$1000—W H Avera, T H Atkinson, Col A T Heath, Dr J B Beckwith, Maj Wm A Smith, Maj N Williams, Johnston county; Jos S Jones and John E Jones, Warren; B B Roberts, Davidson

$500—Miss Mary E Atkinson, John W Hodges, Jas H Raiford, Miss B Sanders, David Smith, Maj J J Franklin, K B Whitley, J R Whitley, Mrs Mary Watson, Johnston county; Wm H Boyd, Granville; John E Boyd, Elbert A Cheek, John V Cawthorn, Dr Geo F Field, Wm Duke Jones, Horace Palmer, Jas T Russell, Mrs E M Somerville, Jas T Twitty, John T Williams, T B Williams, Warren county; T Pollock Burgwyn, Northampton; Jas C Bryan, Jones; Benton C Dunbit, Davidson; Jas H Ennis, Rowan; Bennett Hasell, Alamance; Wm Thorne, Halifax; Rev W L VanEaton, Yadkin

$250—Hon J H Bryan, Wake; Rev Jno R Brooks, unassigned; Thos E Green, N R Jones, F A Thompson, Dr F W Tatum, J H Turner, Warren; Lieut D T Moore, Johnston

$200—Jessie A Alston, Chatham; Henry L Evans, Wake; Anonymous, Franklin; Dr P P Modlin, Miss M E Whitley, Johnston

$180—J Shortridge, Richmond

$100—W T Alston, H W Eaton, G W Nicholson, Jno W Patillo, J C Robinson, Mrs Mary K Williams, W W White, Jas S Walker, Warren; T L Brodie, J H Whitfield, Granville; S D Bevis, Maj T L Speed, Dr John Shackelford, Col Isaac Winston, Franklin; Wm A Blount, Jr, unassigned; Col D B Bell, Halifax; H J B Clarke, J G Dickey, W H Faucette, Jas R Montgomery, D P Teague, Alamance: Rev J W Eaton, Chatham; Jas Mitchiner, T D Snead, Mrs M E Tomlinson, Seth Woodall, Johnston; John Rhem, Lenoir; Wm Sprnill, Martin; J P Stimson Davidson; Major Gaston H Wilder, Wake; Rich'd Washington, Wayne

$90—"C," by Rev Mr Pell, unassigned

$50—W A Albright, Rev E W Seale, J Clendenin, R W Hamlet, Rev A Isley, J R Ireland, Miss E J Ireland, W A Kirkpatrick, C F Klapp, Rev W S Long, J R Stockard, J Trelinger, W H Trelinger, J T Torrentine, Alamance; Jno R Brown, Jno Smith, S S Turner, Johnston; F Clodfelter, A T Smith, Davidson; P A Dunn, Dr E B Haywood, Wake; J B Fanshaw, Chatham; Wm H Harris, Jr, R B Robinson, Alex Steed, W T Vaughn, Warren; Jas A Hanley, W P Morris, B C Williams, Franklin; Miss E Mephinstall, Rev R H Wills, Halifax; Jos Littlejohn, Greenville; J H Lassiter, Miss R M Lassiter, Dr M E Manning, Hertford; Rev Thos Lynch, Orange; Rev Geo G Walker, Caswell.

In addition, a large number of smaller sums to be reported hereafter. *No acknowledgment is made until the subscriber pays the cash or gives his bonds* Up to this date, in cash and bonds, the Treasurer has received from me $149,059 82

Great pains are taken to be accurate; and yet, in copying from collection papers into the books of the Fund, and in re copying for the press, and in printing, errors may occasionally be made in names, counties, assignments, or amounts. One object in publishing donations is to secure perfect accuracy in the books, and I shall be truly thankful to any parties who will be good enough to call my attention to slightest errors that they may be promptly corrected. My address is Wilson, N. C.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1863.

Rosecrans's Successor.—The Federal government has just committed its second greatest blunder. I allude to the removal of Rosecrans and the appointment of Thomas to succeed him.

McClellan is the best organizer of forces among all the Federal officers; Rosecrans the ablest campaigner and the best fighter. A great blunder was committed when the former was removed; a second blunder, almost as great, has just been made in the removal of the latter. The change is very popular with the Confederates, and even Gen. Bragg does not object to it. Officers who have known Rosecrans and Thomas both well for many years, say we have made a gain by the exchange equivalent to 10,000 men; in other words, that Rosecrans is the better man of the two by 10,000 men. Thomas is a good fighter when he gets warmed up to the work; but ordinarily he is a slow man, and possesses neither the gift to organize an army and move it promptly, nor the capacity to project a campaign on a broad scale.

Thomas is a native of Virginia, and belonged to the Calhoun school of politics. He was on duty in Texas at the time the States seceded, and so warmly did he sympathise with the Confederates, that he tendered his resignation to Gen. Twiggs, the officer then in command in the Southwest, who, instead of accepting it, advised him to take a furlough and proceed to Richmond, and send in his resignation from that point, especially as it would enable him to travel that far free of expense. He acted upon the suggestion, went to Richmond, made a written application to Gov. Letcher (which application is now on file in Richmond,) for service in the Virginia State Guard, and then went North for his family. He had married in Troy, N. Y., and owned considerable property in the Northern States, which he desired to secure. He never returned, the presumption being that he was seduced by tempting offers from the Federal Government, or was dissuaded by his wife from entering the service of the Confederates.

Thomas was an ardent Southern Rights man, up to the time he left Richmond. The leopard must have changed his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin, if this *ci devant* secessionist can find pleasure or honor in an association with negro soldiers and negro officers. But Cæsar said every man had his price, and it may be General George H. Thomas had his.—*Army Corr. Sav. Repub.*

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John Averitt, Sen'r, for certain purposes, I will offer for sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND in Harrison Creek Swamp, supposed to be 185 acres; one other tract of 170 acres on the old Wilmington Stage road; and perhaps two other tracts, one of 175 acres, near the first tract, the other 240 acres near the second tract. Sale at the Market House on the 17th November next at 12 o'clock

Terms at sale. JOHN AVERITT, Jun'r.
Oct'r 25 75*3tpd

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* OR THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "GREENSBORO," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N. C., 22d Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. 67*3m

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.

D. W. Harley, Adm'r of Elizabeth Allen, vs Enoch Spivey and wife and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Enoch Spivey and wife Zilpha and John Allen reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1863.

75*6tpd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

52d N. C. Troops—Bristow Station.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA., Oct. 26, 1863

Messrs Editors:—The following is a list of the casualties in the 52d Reg't N. C. T., in the fight at Bristow Station on the 14th inst:

Co A—Wounded: Jeremiah Cress, severely; J M Winecoff, slightly

B—Wounded: Andrew Strider, severely, since died; Thos A Grissom, severely, Jno Vuncannon, slightly.

C—Wounded: Simon Riddick, slightly.

D—Wounded: A C Brewer, severely; Richard Marshall, slightly

F—Wounded: Sgt Jno A Foster, slightly; John S Foster and Smith Price, slightly

G—Wounded: Lt Jno Gatens, slightly; Corp J W Goodson, severely; Freeland Mundy, slightly.

H—Killed: J H Honeycutt Wounded: David Kerner, severely; Wiley Leonard and Noah Delinger, slightly

I—Killed: Sgt W A Smith Wounded: Corp B P Austin, severely, since died; Capt J D Hearne, slightly; Simeon Smith and R N Lilly, slightly.

K—Wounded: Sgt F M Hardgrove, severely; John Martin, R W Moser and W Reads, slightly

W. H. LILLY, Asst Surgeon.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Co. D, 2d N C. Cavalry, held Sept. 26th, 1863, near Orange C. H., Va., to express their sorrow at the death of Corp NEILL A. WILKES, who fell (mortally wounded in the breast and abdomen) in the engagement near Jack's Shop, Sept. 22d, 1863, and died Sept. 24th, 1863

On motion, Serg't E M. Waddill was called to the chair, and Serg't T H. Stoner requested to act as Sec'y The following members were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz: Capt. J W. Strange, Serg't D. A Patterson and Corp'l J. Melvin, who after a short absence returned with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us on the field of battle our friend and companion in arms, Corp Neill A. Wilkes, we bow in humble submission to his chastening rod, knowing that He doeth all things well; yet we cannot withhold an expression of the sorrow we feel of the loss we have sustained. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our comrade Corp'l N A Wilkes, for in him we had a true and tried friend; a genial and brave companion, and the Confederacy an efficient and courageous soldier

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with his bereaved family, but would console them with the assurance that he died as a soldier should die, with his armor buckled on him, and with his face to the foe, fearlessly contending for those rights which are dear to the heart of every true Southerner; life, liberty and the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of all the earthly blessings which God has vouchsafed to man

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and another to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian, with the request that they publish the same

E M. WADDILL, Chm'n.
JAS W STRANGE.
DANIEL A. PATTERSON,
JOSHUA MELVIN, } Com.

THOS H. STONER, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Departed this life, on the night of the 23d July, at Petersburg, Va., of typhoid fever combined with gangrenous poison, Samuel C. Hackney, in the 31st year of his age Deceased was a member of Co. A, 5th regiment, N. C. T He went with our army into Maryland, September 1862, was taken prisoner and sent to Philadelphia, where he remained until December, he was then exchanged and sent to Petersburg, was there appointed Steward in the Fair Ground Hospital, where he remained until the time of his death It was not the privilege of his parents, brothers or sisters to witness his last moments or administer to his necessities, but it is gratifying to them to know that through the kindness of his many friends he received every attention. He had never made an open profession of faith, but we have strong hopes that God had wrought a change in his heart and he now mingles his voice with myriads of saints in ascribing the praise of his salvation to our heavenly Father The writer can hardly realise that Samuel is no more. He was the loved one among his brethren and sisters, the pride of a father and the idol of a fond mother's heart As a friend he was true, generous and always reliable. Possessing naturally great kindness of heart and an obliging disposition that ever rejoiced in the welfare of others Urbanity, kindness, friendship and pure warmth of affection did beautifully blend to cheer, light and color his walk of life, and these lovely virtues shall bloom ever his tomb in the feelings and judgments of those who are now separated from him, and live with unchanging freshness in their bleeding hearts He leaves an affectionate father and mother, three brothers and sisters, with many relatives and friends to mourn their loss, which we hope is his eternal gain. This is indeed a sad dispensation of Providence But He who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind has done it, and we must submit. SISTER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed on the bloody field of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, Chester Swindall, of Bladen county, N. C., and a member of Co. K, 18th Regiment, N. C Troops, aged about 28 years. Many are the eulogies and encomiums passed upon our brave men who fall upon the battle field, but to none are they more deservedly given than to Chester Swindall. He was first to give up our position among the States of the Union. He then came to the conclusion that resistance by force of arms was necessary and no one ever came to conclusions with more honesty or stricter view to justice than he. Having done that he was ready to volunteer in defence of his country's rights, which he did in April, 1861, one among the first to espouse the "Bladen Guards." He was in the first engagement the regiment was in, that of Hanover Court House, Va., in May, 1862, where he fought with the utmost coolness. He was taken prisoner at said place and did not join us any more until after the battles around Richmond (he being confined in prison at Fort Delaware and Governor's Island, New York, until that time.) He participated in many fights and long marches with the Reg't, all with the utmost fortitude and patience. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for about eight years. He fell while making a charge on the enemy. He lies near Fredericksburg in some lonely and sacred spot with several of his comrades in the same grave. Sleep, Chester! no more shall the tattoo or the reveille arouse you, but the great trumpet shall wake you in common with all mankind in the morning of the resurrection. We can go to him but he can not come to us ARCHIE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the 12th Sept., at Chickamauga, Lieut. WM. MARTIN WILLCOX, aged 25 years and 9 months. He was a native of Moore county, N. C., but moved to Arkansas just before the war commenced. He belonged to the 8th Arkansas Reg't. His endeavor was to discharge his duty to God, his country and his fellow men. That fatal bullet will cause many tears to flow, and wring bitter anguish from the hearts of those who knew and loved him well. He had scarcely dried his tears for the loss of a youthful brother who fell at Gettysburg, when he too, commending his soul to God, gave his life for his country Alike true, gentle and brave, they lived; alike they nobly suffered and bravely died. And though their mortal bodies are widely separated on earth, we hope they will meet and rest together in that happy land where there are no bloody battle fields nor "Rivers of Death," but where "a pure river of water of life proceeds out of the throne of God and the Lamb."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, Oct. 17.

At a called meeting of the members of the Arsenal Battalion, Serg't R. H Halliday was called to the chair, and Colin A. Monroe was appointed Sec'y. On motion, Sergs D Brown, A C Garris, E T Usher, Corps. Alex McDonald and J. A McDiarmid were appointed a committee, who presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst our highly esteemed friend and fellow soldier, MURDOCH STUART, a member of Co. B, Arsenal Battalion, who died at the Hospital of this Garrison, Oct. 11th, 1863.

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the decree of an allwise Providence, the company has lost a loved member and a faithful soldier.

Resolved, That while we deeply lament our loss we trust that it is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we earnestly sympathize with the parents and friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and will long cherish an affectionate remembrance of his good character and manly deportment

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication Presbyterian and Wilmington Journal please copy.

D. BROWN,
A. C. GARRIS,
E. T. USHER, } Com.
ALEX. MCDONALD,
J. A. MCDIARMID,

R. H. HALLIDAY, Chm'n.
COLIN A. MONROE, Sec'y.

WAR NEWS.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.—The bombardment continued fiercely without interruption last night and to-day. This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute. The firing has been from two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg; four ten inch mortars at the middle battery; and four rifled guns at Wagner. The land batteries on Saturday fired four hundred and forty-three rifled shots—the monitors eighty six, and three hundred and seventy three from mortars. The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell a second or two after the reports. On Saturday night seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses; and thirty-three mortar shells. The fire of the land batteries was chiefly aimed at the Southwest angle of fort Sumter. The flag staff was struck away twice, but speedily replaced. It was so cut that the battle flag of the 12th Georgia regiment was used in its stead.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.—The bombardment of Sumter continued last night with unabated severity. No further casualties up to three o'clock this morning. The fire at present averages two guns per minute.

From Eastern N. C.—We learn from a reliable source that the federals have evacuated the country east of the Chowan river, and that they are reinforcing at Plymouth.—*Ral. Standard.*

From Asheville.—We have a rumor that the enemy, seven thousand strong, were advancing on Asheville in two columns, and that Gen. Vance had called for reinforcements.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Situation in Tennessee.—From our special telegrams in to-day's paper, it will be seen that important movements are being made by Grant. A severe fight took place on Wednesday, in which we captured a number of wagons and prisoners, but were compelled to abandon them, being pressed by overwhelming numbers. The situation in Tennessee is becoming of great importance, movements are being made that must decide which of the combatants shall hold Tennessee, and many days will not elapse before another terrible battle may take place. In the meantime we tell our readers to be cheerful and hope for the best. Bragg commands the finest army ever massed together in the Confederacy, and we believe that when the next contest comes off, victory will perch on our banners, and Tennessee will be reclaimed.

For some days Buckner with a large body of men has been steadily moving towards Knoxville, his force being sufficiently strong to remove all apprehension of danger from the enemy in East Tennessee. Should he succeed in driving the enemy from East Tennessee, Kentucky will be open to our victorious army.

The occupation of a portion of Lookout Creek by the enemy should not be considered as doing us any damage; for while Longstreet confronts him on this side he will not be able to cross. Important movements are being made by Gen. Bragg, which we do not think it advisable to mention, but we can assure our readers of this fact: that that gallant officer, aided by the heroic Longstreet, is making all the necessary preparations to meet the enemy.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 31st.*

The Guerillas in the Lower Country.—Through a participant in the affair, we have obtained some interesting particulars of a late successful raid of our guerilla forces in North Carolina and Princess Anne county, Va. About two weeks since, Major E. Burroughs, who is operating in that section, taking with him small detachments of men from the companies of Captains Caffy, Grandy and Sanderlin, sailed up the North river to Bethare, in Princess Anne county, arriving there on the morning of the 16th instant. They were no sooner in position than the steam tug *J. O. White* hove in sight, having in tow one steam dredge and several lighters. The *J. O. White* is the same boat in which the traitor Tobias made his escape to the enemy the day before the evacuation of Norfolk by our forces. The guerillas opened fire upon her, killing two of the crew, and disabling the tug by cutting the steam pipe by their shots. The rest of the crew surrendered, and were paroled. They then fired all the boats and destroyed them. Ascertaining that the United States mail steamer was on her way down the river, Major Burroughs dispatched Capt. Grandy with a party of men to Ackiss' Ferry, in Princess Anne county, to intercept her. He reached that point about an hour before the steamer came up. When about thirty yards from the shore, her deck being crowded with officers and ladies, Capt. Grandy demanded her surrender, and one or two of the officers cried out, "Don't shoot! we surrender!" Whereupon he brought his men to an order arms, and preparing to take possession of the craft, when her commander, or some officer on board, had her put under full steam, and succeeded in making their escape, but not until our friends had given them a parting salute as a reward of their treachery and duplicity which, as they afterw